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MERCHANTS LEAVE PEKING FOR VISIT TO CHINESE BANDITS

Shantung Authorities Comply
With Brigands' Request That
Troops Be Withdrawn

Ransom Not Mentioned in Re-
quest Sent to Ministry of Com-
munications in Peking

By Special Cable

PEKING, May 14.—The final group of merchants forming the delegation chosen to visit the Shantung bandits left Peking on Saturday morning in a special train. They will go immediately to the bandit stronghold. The president and vice-president of the National Union of Chambers of Commerce called at the legations concerned and expressed the profound regret of the Chinese people, gave assurances that the captives would be released promptly, and that no more similar incidents would occur.

The Ministry of Communications announced that the bandits have asked the immediate withdrawal of troops to a point beyond 15 miles from their location and guarantees from a third party that the bandits will not be slaughtered when the captives are released. They do not mention ransom. Orders have been issued by the Shantung authorities for the withdrawal of the troops. It is expected that the bandits will be satisfied with the merchants' guarantees.

The Shantung tuchun is now at the scene of the hold-up, and the Ministry of Communications is going there at once.

Chinese Pirates Seize

Steamship Near Swatow

HONG KONG, May 14 (By The Associated Press).—European passengers were among those terrorized and robbed when the Chinese steamer Taisun was seized near Swatow on Saturday by pirates, who disguised as passengers, overpowered the crew, sailed the ship for nearly 24 hours at night without lights, and finally left her yesterday at the mouth of a small creek, transferring to a junk boat valued at \$60,000.

The Taisun, which was bound from Hong Kong for Shanghai, returned to Hong Kong yesterday afternoon. The chief officer was wounded by a pirate. Most of the passengers had lost all their money and personal effects. The vessel's cargo, a valuable one, was not disturbed.

The steamer, which registers 2000 tons, left Hong Kong with more than 100 passengers. The pirate passengers numbered about 40. When a point near Swatow was reached, the buccaniers had spread into small parties, as pre-arranged, worked suddenly and systematically. Soon they had the ship at their mercy.

They rushed the armory, obtaining all the equipment there. The crew was taken by surprise. The captain and the officers and the European passengers were locked up together in the captain's cabin where they were compelled to remain until the pirates left the ship. A large number of Chinese passengers were herded into the hold, after they had been searched and their valuables stolen.

The pirates had no difficulty in handling the ship. Steaming all night in complete darkness, they reached the small creek late in the morning, rendezvous, about 100 miles from Swatow, yesterday morning. A junk slipped alongside; the loot was lowered into it; the pirates vanished.

Bandits Agree to Release

Some of Captives Immediately

PEKING, May 14 (By The Associated Press).—A conference last Saturday night between representatives of the railway bandits and the Peking Government resulted in agreement by the brigands to release some of their captives immediately and to free the remainder when their terms—including the withdrawal of the troops—were complied with. The Ministry of Communications announced yesterday. The American, French and Italian legations have received word from their respective consuls, now at Lincheng, that the bandit chief early Saturday morning informed the officials of his intention of killing every captive in two days if his terms were not met.

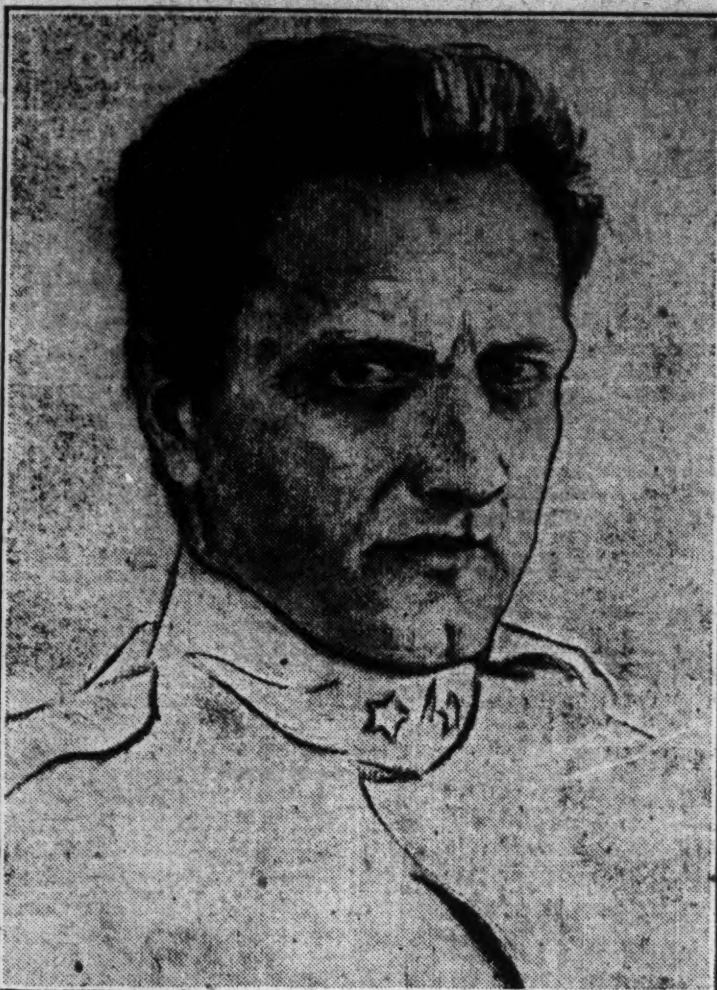
Liu En-yuan, Minister of Finance, has resigned and President Li Yuan-hung has appointed Chang Ying-hua his successor. Chang, a former Vice-Minister, is head of the salt administration. He was educated in England. The Cabinet urged Parliament to give immediate consideration to the Koo nomination so that the new head of the foreign office may be installed to deal with the Sueow bandit difficulty and other pressing problems.

Americans Still in Hands

of the Chinese Brigands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON, May 14.—Americans are still held as prisoners by the Chinese bandits, so far as information received by the State Department goes. The only message received at the time of this writing was so garbed that nothing could be made of it by officials.

The State Department having entrusted the management of the entire matter to its representatives in China, can take no further steps at present. It is believed that John Gould Schurman, the American Minister to Peking, (Continued on Page 2, Column 5)



A. de Stefani

New Italian Minister of Finance in the Mussolini Cabinet, Who Was Able to Announce a Considerable Betterment in the Finances of His Country

ITALY'S FINANCES GREATLY IMPROVED

Deficit Considerably Decreased
and Economics Carried Out
—Country's Internal Debts

By Special Cable

ROME, May 14.—The Italian Finance Minister, Signor de Stefani, on Saturday, at the Scala Theater, Milan, made an important statement on the financial situation of Italy. In the presence of Benito Mussolini, the Premier, 10 other members of the Government, the President of the Senate and other high state officials, Signor de Stefani outlined the Government's financial policy. On assuming power, he said, the deficit of the financial year 1925 to 1926 was estimated at 4,000,000,000 lire, which, after the economies effected in six months by the Government, was reduced by 1,187,000,000.

On the other hand, while the Fascist Government found only 278,000,000 in the state coffers, these today had been increased by 1,500,000,000 lire. These figures alone, apart from the many drastic reforms made in all branches of the Administration, testify, it is claimed, to the wise use made by the Government of its plenary powers. Thus the Government's promise to balance the budget is being gradually carried out.

Dealing with Italy's external debts, Signor de Stefani stated Italy was unable to renounce any part of its reparations claims against Germany, unless relieved proportionately of its debts to the Allies. In regard to Italy's debts to the United States, Signor de Stefani definitely stated that Italy intends to carry out loyally its entire obligations, trusting to the American Government to give Italy facilities for payments similar to those granted Great Britain, taking into due consideration Italy's economic conditions and the efforts which were made to reach a common victory.

PUBLISHING OF PLANS IS DENIED BY MEXICO

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 12.—The Mexican Government has directed its Embassy here to deny categorically that the Mexican Government has given publicity to its instructions to the Mexican commissioners.

Inasmuch as the negotiations between the Mexican and American commissioners are to take place in Mexico City no announcement was forthcoming at the Embassy here concerning the attitude to be taken by the Mexican representatives.

"Don Manuel C. Tellez, Chargé of the Embassy, pointed out, however, that the published reports included discussion of the proposed new national bank of issue. He stated that in his opinion this would not be taken up by the commissioners, inasmuch as the question of a national bank is purely one of internal Mexican policy.

As regards discussion of the Mexican railways by the commissioners, Chargé Tellez pointed out that American capital is interested in the National lines of Mexico to the extent of about 40 per cent, and, therefore, there might be some ground for assuming that the matter would receive consideration.

SCOUT FOUNDERS IN NEW YORK

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 14.—Sir Robert and Lady Baden-Powell, founders of the Scout movement, have arrived here to attend a dinner to be given in their honor under the auspices of the Girl Scout Councils of Greater New York. Executives of the Boy Scout movement have also arranged a dinner in their honor. In the meantime they will be guests at the home of Mrs. Arthur Ogden Choate, vice-president of the National Council of Girl Scouts.

GERMANS EXPRESS DISAPPOINTMENT AT BRITISH ANSWER

Authorities Regard Situation as
More Serious — Divergent
Views Held in Reich

By ALEXANDER H. WILLIAMS
By Special Cable

BERLIN, May 14.—In the highest circles in Germany there is no concealment of the disappointment which the British reply to the German note of May 2 has occasioned. Marquess Curzon did not say that which it was hoped he would say. While opinion generally here is that the way is still open for further diplomatic correspondence, no one could be found who would say definitely that Wilhelm Cuno, the German Chancellor, would take advantage of the invitation which the British Foreign Secretary has again extended to him to come forward with an offer—an offer, which performance must be a better one than any that has gone before.

At the foreign office it was said last night that nothing would be given out to whomsoever or not there would be further correspondence with the Allies over the reparations until both the British and Italian replies to the German note of May 2 had been studied by the Cabinet. The British and Italian notes reached the foreign office late last night.

Government's Feelings Outlined

One of the most important members of the Government, who is in the position to express the views of both the Cabinet and the German People's Party, declared the situation, after the receipt of the British and Italian notes, to be more serious than before. "Although there are parts of the British note which indicate that a continuation of the correspondence is possible, nevertheless Lord Curzon rejects the German offer very abruptly," he said. "Lord Curzon's statement contains mistakes regarding both guarantees and loan. He overstates the German ability to pay and overlooks the fact that the Ruhr occupation has decreased her ability to pay. If he had taken this into consideration, he would not have brought Mr. Bonar Law's reparations plan into the debate, especially since it was formulated before the occupation of the Ruhr. Lord Curzon also failed to pay any attention to the German proposal to follow up the Hughes scheme for the submission of the various questions to an international commission. The British note shows so little understanding of our position, that one does not know at the present moment on what basis the negotiations could be started."

Reply 'Inclusive and Explicit'

Prominent parliamentarians here characterized the British reply as mainly "negative." Rudolph Breitscheid, leader of the Social Democrats, declared that the British note was "inclusive and explicit." "Nevertheless," he continued, "it is to be hoped that there is still the possibility of continuing negotiations. In the last part of the note Lord Curzon indicates that Great Britain would be glad to take part in any negotiations looking to a peace for the unions for industry. This is hopeful. It is quite natural both the Government and the political parties here are disappointed in the tone of the British reply. The opinion which Lord Curzon expressed regarding the German notes, however, is not the same as that held by the Social Democrats. It is not known what attitude Herr Cuno will take regarding a further attempt to start negotiations."

Herr Breitscheid said that a majority of the Reichstag would exert its influence for a continuance of the efforts to find a way to open parleys between Germany and the Allies to settle all questions at issue between them. One of the most prominent Nationalists who refused to allow his name to be used, characterized the British reply as "most naughty."

He declared that the German note received proper consideration in London. He asserted that the continuation of "letter-writing" to France would be useless, and if a settlement was to be had, it was up to England to bring pressure to bear on France.

Evidence of Conflict

Among the parties between these powerful Right and Left groups, there is evidence of no little conflict over what Herr Cuno should or should not do. Some parliamentarians favor now a better offer; others would have the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

RUSSIA SENDS NEW NOTE TO BRITAIN

Document Disavows Responsibility
for Third International—To
Arbitrate Trawler Issue

MOSCOW, May 14 (By The Associated Press).—Soviet Russia's note to Great Britain, the text of which was given out here this noon, is couched in conciliatory terms. Expressing regretful surprise at the ultimatum, it proposes a conference at a time and place to be arranged with England, at which responsible representatives of both governments shall discuss not only the disputed secondary questions raised in the British note, but shall also regularize fully the relations between Russia and Great Britain.

The note sets forth what it declares are certain errors in the British charges with regard to propaganda by Russia in the East. While admitting that Russia naturally sent money to the Russian representative in Persia, it says the British are over-suspicious in thinking that Russia has no use for money in the East other than for propaganda.

The note disavows responsibility for the third (Moscow) International. It offers to settle by arbitration the questions raised by the Russian seizures of British trawlers and compensation the families of Charles F. Davidson, an English civil engineer executed in Russia in 1920, and of another British subject, in whose case a claim was made, if the British will agree to give compensation for the long imprisonment of several Russians in England and India.

With regard to the two notes sent to England signed by "Weinstein," which Mr. Hodgson, the British agent in Moscow, returned, complaining that they were couched in offensive language, the reply says the first note returned by Mr. Hodgson was never sent again to the British Government and therefore must be regarded as unimportant, while the second letter did not contain anything offensive. These notes were in reply to Mr. Hodgson's protest against the execution of Mon-signor Bukvitch.

The note declares that despite misunderstandings Russia greatly appreciates friendly relations with Great Britain.

The document, of about 3000 words, is signed by Maxim Litvinoff, assistant Commissar for Foreign Affairs, and is addressed to Mr. Hodgson.

'GERMANY NEAR BREAKING POINT,' ASSERTS DR. ELISABETTA LUDERS

Danger of New War Emphasized by Ruhr Delegate at
International Suffrage Congress in Rome

By MARJORIE SHULER
By Special Cable

ROME, May 14.—"Germany is near the breaking point. If we lose our self-control, there will be destruction. We will not stop even at the destruction of our own children." This declaration by Dr. Elisabetha Luders, member of the German Reichstag for the Ruhr district, made to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor at the formal opening of the Congress of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance indicates the serious international problems which will affect the convention.

"The world thought it saw the Germans in the last war," she continued. "They saw nothing to the fury of which we are capable. The present

struggle is a war between war and peace. If peace is destroyed we will stop at nothing. We will do what we do with system, as we do everything. America could shorten this period of struggle to decide whether it shall be war or peace. America has no reason to stop loans so long as the money will not be used for armament, but America and the world need to realize their danger."

A standing fact at the congress is the strained relations of the women of a dozen countries reflecting the apprehensive attitude of Europe. The likelihood of a compromise between the women seems to lessen as peace discussions are barred, upon the insistence of the Italian delegates. One

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROVES DRY; ONLY 8 STATE CHAIRMEN FAVOR WEAKENING OF VOLSTEAD LAW

How Democratic State Chairmen Stand
on Proposed Volstead Law Modification

STATE	STATE CHAIRMAN	For Modification	Against Modification	Non-committal
ALABAMA	R. B. Evans	..	..	..
ARIZONA	Vernon L. Vaughan	..	..	..
ARKANSAS	William V. Tompkins	..	..	..
CALIFORNIA	Claude F. Parkitt	..	..	..
COLORADO	Raymond Miller	..	..	..
CONNECTICUT	Edward M. Yocmans	..	..	..
DELAWARE	Robert E. Davis	..	..	..
FLORIDA	Edward Madison	..	..	..
GEORGIA	Lewis Williams	..	..	..
IDAHO	Thomas F. Donovan	..	..	..
ILLINOIS	Walter S. Chambers	..	..	..
INDIANA	E. J. Feuling	..	..	..
IOWA	J. J. Wilson	..	..	..
KANSAS	Charles A. Hardin	..	..	..
KENTUCKY	Frank J. Looney	..	..	..
LOUISIANA	Daniel W. Cony	..	..	..
MAINE	J. Hubert Wade	..	..	..
MARYLAND	Charles H. McGhee	..	..	..
MASSACHUSETTS	William A. Comstock	..	..	..
MICHIGAN	Joseph Wolf	..	..	..
MINNESOTA	Robert Howell	..	..	..
MISSISSIPPI	Frank H. Farris	..	..	..
MISSOURI	J. E. Erickson	..	..	..
MONTANA	T. S. Allen	..	..	..
NEBRASKA	William McKnight	..	..	..
NEVADA	Robert Jackson	..	..	..
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Harry Heher	..	..	..
NEW JERSEY	George H. Hunker	..	..	..
NEW MEXICO	Herbert C. Fell Jr.	..	..	..
NEW YORK	J. D. Norwood	..	..	..
NORTH CAROLINA	G. S. Woolledge	..	..	..
NORTH DAKOTA	W. W. Dufryn	..	..	..
OKLAHOMA	Edw. L. Seamans	..	..	..
OREGON	C. J. Smith	..	..	..
PENNSYLVANIA	Austin E. McCullough	..	..	..
RHODE ISLAND	James E. Dunne	..	..	..
SOUTH CAROLINA	Edgar A. Brown	..	..	..
SOUTH DAKOTA	W. W. Hoves	..	..	..
TENNESSEE	Ernest Haston	..	..	..
TEXAS	Frank C. Davis	..	..	..
UTAH	David C. Dunbar	..	..	..
VERMONT	Park H. Pollard	..	..	..
VIRGINIA	H. F. Byrd	..	..	..
WASHINGTON	C. D. Martin	..	..	..
WEST VIRGINIA	R. F. Dunlap	..	..	..
WISCONSIN	John P. Hume	..	..	..
WYOMING	Dr. J. R. Hyton	..	..	..
TOTALS		8	23	13

*Views not obtainable. †Vacancy. ‡No reply received. **Chairman abroad.

23 State Committee Chairmen Unqualifiedly Against Prohibition Modification

COUNTRY SURVEYED FOR LEADERS' VIEWS

30 of 48 States for Liquorless
Land With Only Eight Voting
for Wet Administration

When certain leaders of the Democratic Party, to whom the wish was doubtless father to the thought, announced that Woodrow Wilson was drawing up a platform for the party for 1924 and that one of his planks would favor the repeal of the Volstead Act and another the substitution of a makeshift law permitting the manufacture and sale of beer, impartial political observers did not believe that the former President had made such a political mistake as to classify the Democracy as a wet organization.

The history of the long fight for the adoption of the prohibitory amendment, with many of the so-called Democratic states being among the first to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment, certainly gave no ground for politically astute observers to believe that the Democratic Party should be chosen to wage the fight for the wets in their effort to destroy prohibition through repeal of the Volstead Act.

Wilson "View" Doubled

While the former President was never quoted directly as championing the cause of repeal, much was made of the fact that he never denied the far-fung announcement that he would hand to the party a wet plank to ratify the troubled sea of politics to another triumph.

The Christian Science Monitor doubted editorially at the time whether Mr. Wilson was correctly represented to the country, and so stated when it said that "it is difficult to reconcile this marked interest in his party's fortunes with the proposition that he stands ready to advise that party to commit suicide."

This newspaper thereupon made a canvass of the organization of the Democratic Party, not only because of the interest attaching to the so-called Wilson plank, but from the fact that it is the party that has been generally spoken of, so far as either political party is concerned, with interests interwoven with the wet element while the Republican Party usually has been reputed to more largely represent the dry side of the issue. The repeated pronouncements of President Harding for prohibition enforcement, also gave color to a more or less popular impression that the parties divided on the liquor issue.

State Chairmen Interviewed

That The Christian Science Monitor had estimated correctly the opinions of the leaders of the Democracy and their interpretation of the will of the great majority of the party members, (Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

MEDICAL FREEDOM VICTORY IN FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., May 14 (Special).—Both houses of the Florida Legislature have passed a bill striking the word "medical" from a penal law which has been construed to require parents to provide medical attention for their children.

If this bill is approved by the Governor, the law will then require parents to furnish "necessary treatment and attention" for their children.

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"Pops" Program for Tonight

EVENTS TONIGHT

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

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Mr. Jacchia Returns

A New Field for the "Pops"
The Sunday "Pops" are a success. For the first time in 38 years, a Sunday evening "Pop" concert was ventured last night at Symphony Hall. There had been much talk of

*"He Serves Most
Who Serves Best"*

(Continued from Page 1)

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COTTON MILL CLOSED
WARREN, R. L., May 14—Because the management refused to discharge two nonunion loom fixers, the other workers in that department of the Warren Manufacturing Company's cotton mill here refused to work today and forced the entire plant to shut down. Approximately 1500 persons were affected by the closing.

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FRANCE IS CONTENT
WITH ALLIED REPLY

Certain Omissions Criticized—
British Note Changed—
Waiting Expected

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 14.—The war of notes continues. Whatever may prove to be the effect of the British and Italian notes on Germany, where they are said to have caused dismay, it is certain that the French Government is content with the replies of its allies. There had been the greatest anxiety lest the occupation of the Ruhr should be condemned, or other unpleasant allusions to the French action embodied in the British note. But in reality, France cannot take exception to the terms employed.

Marquess Curzon's tone of rebuke to Germany for the inadequacy of its offer is perfectly firm, and in the second note, although he invites Germany to try again, he intimates that a much more serious offer is necessary. Against this the French cannot object, and as the result of conversations in high political quarters, the Christian Science Monitor representative is able to say that the effect is entirely good in France.

The Italian note is even more warmly received, partly because the Premier, Benito Mussolini, recalls the necessity of reducing the inter-allied debts before there is a reduction of German debts, and partly because of the greater vivacity of language. What is regretted is the omission of various things.

Absence of Observations
France would have liked a statement that its action in the Ruhr district was justified; that Germany must not hope for its evacuation before payment; that Germany should cease passive resistance.

It is the absence of these observations which lends itself to French criticism. It is evident that during the past week there has been much conversation between Italy and England. It is also obvious that the British Ambassador in Paris has given advice which has resulted in the elimination or modification of certain phrases which would have been distasteful to France. Since last Tuesday the British note has undergone changes. It was found impossible to frame a joint British-Italian note, but the two countries, while preserving independence of phraseology, write in the same spirit and much to the same effect. In spite of the difference it may be broadly said that Italy and England are now on the side of the alliance and France and Belgium on the other. The attitude of the two groups toward Germany is entirely distinct.

Different Points of View
France and Belgium wish by the application of force to oblige Germany to surrender once more. England and Italy believe force can produce only bad economic results. Nevertheless there is sufficient severity in regard to Germany in these notes to remove the illusion that England wishes to favor Germany in any manner. Lord Curzon affirms his solidarity with the Allies in general and speaks of the intention to concert with the other powers on the subsequent German propositions.

There is a slight tendency to put the Italian note in some opposition with the British, and to declare that if the impression produced in one case is good, in the other case it is excellent. In short, except for some querulous criticisms of fault-finding journalists who pretend that had Lord Curzon and Signor Mussolini not invited Germany to make an offer, Germany would have made a better offer, there is complete satisfaction. It now remains to be seen what Germany will do. Once more there is an invitation to make acceptable proposals.

France thinks the best attitude is one of waiting. The Government professes that it is in no hurry; that it is a matter of indifference when Germany chooses to capitulate. Indeed, it deprecates any display of impatience and publicly is not pleased with the renewal of the invitation to Germany. In reality, however, the Government is anxious to achieve results, and is not displeased that Germany's elbow should be jogged by England and Italy. It is not anticipated here that Germany will respond immediately.

It is expected that there will be confusion in political quarters and that it will take some time before the various parties can agree on the terms of a fresh offer. When Germany does make the next move, it will probably be in the form of a reply to the three-allied note now delivered. In replying to them, Germany will, it is hoped, formulate proposals which will at least correspond to those of the British plan in January. In the meanwhile France will merely acknowledge the receipt of the British and Italian notes, and assume an air of calm expectation.

'GERMANY NEAR BREAKING POINT,'
ASSERTS DR. ELISABETTA LUDERS

(Continued from Page 1)

common ground is the League of Nations, and a resolution will be proposed calling for work for and with the League.

The new economic trend in Europe is indicated by resolutions to be proposed from the conferences of the last few days requiring husbands to pay their wives in proportion to their income and wives to share the responsibility for family support. A sharp contrast over protective legislation for women workers resulted in a compromise resolution introduced today calling for protective legislation when approved by the women workers themselves.

Fifteen hundred women, representing 44 countries, were present when the congress was opened today by the president, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, and Benito Mussolini, the Premier, who is honorary chairman of the convention. The plan to open the con-



Mrs. Sarojini Naidu

gress at the Capitol was abandoned because of the crowds, and it was decided to use the Palazzo dell'Esposizione, where all the sessions of the week are to be held.

Italy's Attitude on Suffrage
The attitude toward suffrage among Italian women was indicated by Signor Mussolini, in a speech, declaring that suffrage should be given on merit, not on right, and that it should be extended first in the municipalities.

France and Italy hold the key to the political emancipation of the women of the world, declared Mrs. Catt in her presidential address. Suffragists will attack those two countries next, she said, with the belief that success there will bring about a speedy capitulation in Switzerland, Spain, Portugal and South America. Mrs. Catt put four questions up to the delegates at the present convention, how voting and nonvoting women may move to repeal the last vestige of outworn legal codes "which deny to women the dignity of adult human beings"; how voting women within the alliances may aid nonvoting women to secure the ballot; how the alliance may aid voting women to "a full realization of the dignity and duty which belong to their new status"; how voting women may "most effectively serve the common good of their nation and the world."

Woman Suffrage in Europe
She said:

Since the International Alliance was organized in 1902, woman suffrage has spread from four states in the United States, New Zealand, and the Isle of Man to cover a large portion of the world. The number of national women's suffrage organizations has increased from five until every independent nation in the world with a stable government has now its woman suffrage society.

As the result of a year's investigation in Europe and South America, Mrs. Catt declared that "woman suffrage is nowhere in the world more firmly established than in central Europe," where it has been rumored that the vote might be taken away from women, and "every country in South America has started an equal suffrage movement."

Regarding South America she said: Women are restless under the bondage imposed by law and custom and they long for the freedom they find in other countries, yet the movement is vague in its aims and the women as a whole have no clear idea what wrongs are fundamental and which are superficial; they do not realize as yet that a single legal restriction often imposes a group of grievances. It will take time for the movement there to become stabilized with a constructive program.

The movement has passed through this stage in every land.
The women in South America have an advantage no other women have had. Women of other countries were forced to make precedents and prove them good to a doubting public. These precedents, the right to education, to organize, to speak in public, to lead movements, to control property, to do business and to vote, now as firmly established in many lands as Gibraltar itself, serve the movement in South America and give to the women of those republics the privilege of putting an unanswerable query to state and society, namely:

If women of half the world enjoy freedom of personal action, control of property and wages, vote and sit in parliaments, why are we denied these rights? Are we inferior to the women of other lands, or are our men less generous?

In Asia, the ancient Indian civilization with modern democratic aspirations has shamed more youthful nations in generous justice to its women. Not only do we welcome delegates for the second time from that far-away mystical country, but we receive a new auxiliary from Burma where tax-paying women have voted on equal terms with men for 40 years. Palestine, the storm center of age long struggle sends us a delegate.

In Africa most British colonies have already extended the vote to women, while South Africa alone among them all hesitates. We are especially proud to welcome to this congress delegates from Egypt. In ancient days there were Egyptian queens and women military leaders of great renown, why not heroines today bearing aloft the standard of civil and political equality for modern Egyptian women.

Women Vote in India
Indian women are rapidly becoming emancipated. They are voting and have been elected to municipal boards. They have founded a bank and managed a mill strike. An Indian woman has been admitted to the bar and Indian women have crowded the men graduates for honors in the last university examinations. The story of how they have done these things is one of the most interesting which is being told at the congress.

India has sent two fully enfranchised women to the congress, Mrs. Jinarajadasa and Mrs. Fatwardhan, from Madras, where women vote both for the Legislative Council and for the Central Legislative Assembly at Delhi. It is expected that Mrs. Tata and her daughter, Miss Mithan Tata, who has just been admitted to the bar, will arrive later. They are among the suffrage leaders of India, with Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mrs. Chandra Sen, who were delegates to the last International Alliance meeting.

According to the story of the women now in Rome, Madras City leads India as the first to have a woman member of its corporation, Mrs. M. C. Devadoss. Two women have been named councillors of the Saldapet municipality. Mrs. Lakshman Iyer, who helped to arrange the first equal suffrage meeting in Saldapet, and Mrs.



Mrs. Chandra Sen

Sarangapani Naidu, who for some time has acted as manager of the soap factory owned by her husband. Mrs. Sushilabai of Bellary, a member of the Taluk board, says of her work:

I mean just to tackle the problem of water supply by recommending that the board construct more wells in villages. This is a waterless tract and it is a sad sight to see streams of women carrying water from a distance. The means of communication are very bad. There are no proper roads and even motor cycles cannot go to the villages. I am using a motor side-car, as I have to be back home by night so that my children may not suffer through my absence. Not only are the bullock carts proving too slow for the new women of India. They are setting out to reform both the transportation system and



The Noise of the Song Drowns Out the Sound of the Hammer Below
It Is Estimated That Building Costs Have Caused Cessation of \$55,000,000 Worth of Construction in New York City.

the banking system. A group of Salem women in the Madras Presidency clubbed together and started a co-operative bank. The bank of itself is important, but back of it is still another purpose. These 11 women had tired of the custom by which Indian women wear the family wealth in heavy gold chains and bracelets. It would be more convenient to have the money at hand and usable they decided, instead of their having to stay at home to guard the family jewels or to weigh down their persons with their wealth. The bank quickly grew to a membership of 41, with a total number of 110 shares. Amounts are loaned at 9 per cent interest, payable in 10 monthly installments.

Meanwhile the industrial women of India have not been idle. In the mines it is estimated that there are about 50,000 women, and the condition of these and other women workers has come to attention through a strike of 300 women employees in a Calcutta mine. The women demanded an increase in their wages at the rate of two annas per rupee and the dismissal of an unpopular headman. It was the first time that women workers had suspended activities in this fashion, and the proceedings attracted considerable attention.

The admission of Miss Tata to the bar has advanced the position of women in the professions in India. In the last convocation days 1400 men graduates at Madras rose to their feet and cheered the 40 women who had secured degrees. Men took the second and third places in the six honor passes in English. In Calcutta one young woman passed the B. A. examination with first-class honors, while her sister stood first in the preliminary B. L. examination, having the highest marks in Roman and Hindu law.

PARISIANS INDIFFERENT TO FETE
PARIS, May 14.—The celebration of the fete of Joan of Arc yesterday demonstrated that the occasion has become one of clerical and royalist manifestation. The population of Paris in general is indifferent to ceremonies around the newly-created national saint.

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BELGIAN MILITIA
REPLACE STRIKERS

Antwerp Postal Workers Reply
by Calling General Strike

By Special Cable
BRUSSELS, May 14.—Because of goods' trains and telegraph workers' strike, the Government has called up the men of eight classes belonging to the railways, post and telegraph militia. All the men called up have to be at their posts today. All employees who participated in the strike will be suspended, awaiting the result of the inquiry which will look into their case today at Antwerp.

The postmen will be replaced by volunteers. More than a million letters are held up at the post office in Antwerp.

BRUSSELS, May 14 (By The Associated Press).—As an answer to the Government's mobilization of four classes of engineers in connection with the strike of communications employees in parts of Belgium, the Antwerp postal workers have decided to call a general strike today. It was announced in Antwerp last night. The Antwerp garrison, which has been training at Beverloo camp, has been hurriedly recalled as a precautionary measure.

One effect of the strike has been to create a rush in the purchase of automobiles, motorcycles and bicycles, and the tax receivers have been

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O'BRIEN'S ARRIVAL
LESSENS ANXIETY

British Government Now Faces
Ulster Boundary Question—
Three-Cornered Argument

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 14.—The arrival of Art O'Brien in London this morning has gone a long way to alleviate the Government's anxiety over the appeal against his deportation now before the House of Lords. The presence of this individual where the British authorities can lay hands on him if necessary to comply with the habeas corpus writ, if it is reaffirmed by the House of Lords, has relieved the Government of a large source of uneasiness.

This prompt putting into effect of the announcement of Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Economic Affairs, that the Free State Government will return all deportees, if they are wanted is regarded as a friendly act. Mr. O'Higgins acknowledged in the Dail that the Free State got these deportees upon the specific understanding that if the British Government at any time wanted them back, they could have them back.

The satisfaction in Great Britain over this apparent elimination of a potential difficulty of formidable proportions is somewhat modified by Mr. O'Higgins' remarks about the insistence that the Ulster boundary commission shall be proceeded with. This proposal had come to be considered as virtually abandoned as impracticable. Mr. O'Higgins now says that his Government had felt it wise to press the matter while the Free State authority was challenged in the South. "Now," he said, "we are rapidly approaching a state of things which will permit the setting up of the commission."

It is known, of course, that if this step is successfully carried out there will be an emphatic remonstrance by the Northern Government, which was never consulted regarding the boundary commission and never assented to it.

Corroboration is also seen of the Loyalist predictions that as soon as the differences of Southern Irishmen were adjusted, they would turn their united and unsympathetic attention north. The escape of the British Government, therefore, from the difficulties created by its departure from the regular legal procedure in compliance with the Free State request and in defiance to Irish sensibilities in various parts of the world is apparently not without its quid pro quo. If the boundary commission is the price to be paid for the return of these deportees, a three-cornered argument, involving serious complications between Ulster, the Free State and the British Government, may result.

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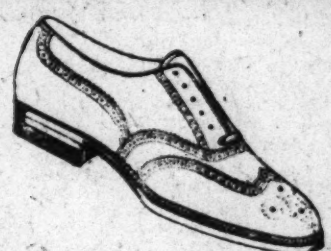
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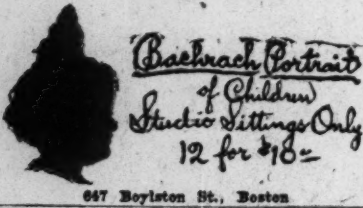
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Democratic Party Put in Dry Column By Leaders' Views and States' Records

(Continued from Page 1)

Interviews with the chairmen of the state committees of the Democratic party of practically all of the States unmistakably attest. These men, as the heads of the active political machinery in each state, are in positions to gauge the sentiment of the party rank and file.

The opinion of every chairman of the Democratic state committees in the Union was sought by this newspaper as to the wisdom of any modification of the prohibitory law. Replies received from state Democratic leaders show that so far as Democracy is concerned—

Eight states of the Union are listed as wet by their chairmen.

Twenty-three states are placed definitely in the dry column, not only by their state chairmen, but by the party record in the past.

Seven states, whose leaders gave noncommittal answers, are dry when judged by the Democratic party's record in the past.

One state, New York, has a wet party organization, but it does not so appear in the table as its chairman is abroad.

This leaves nine states not classified.

In other words, 50 of the 48 states, are dry beyond debate, from a Democratic point of view.

The 23 states listed as dry as a result of statements by their state chairmen are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming.

The seven states listed as dry from their records are: California, Delaware, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, South Dakota and Washington.

The eight states where the Democratic Party is listed as wet by their state chairmen are: Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Oklahoma and Wisconsin. The nine not classified states are: Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont.

California's Record Dry

To the 23 out-and-out dry states, so far as the Democratic Party is concerned, may be added without hesitation, California. California's Democratic state chairman, Claude F. Purkitt, could not be reached at his home in Willows for an interview although he was repeatedly sought.

John O. Davis, collector of the port of San Francisco for the eight years of the Wilson presidential administration and a former Democratic state chairman, said that the Democratic Party in California is "absolutely dry." He added: "There will be no modification of the Volstead Act and there should be none."

Louis Mooser, an active attorney and a member of the Democratic state committee from San Francisco, said that while nearly all the San Francisco members of the state Democratic committee are wet that a majority of the 150 members of the committee from all over the State are undoubtedly dry. Other Democratic leaders speak the same way of California, which last fall passed the Wright Enforcement Law, set down as a safely dry state so far as its Democrats are concerned.

In addition to California and the 23 states placed in the dry list by their chairmen, Ohio, Delaware, South Dakota, Iowa, Indiana and Washington could well be depended upon to veto any attempt on the part of Democracy to take from the Volstead Act the present measure of enforcement, if now carried. While the chairmen of these states have returned noncommittal answers to the queries of The Christian Science Monitor, the political history of the last few years shows that the dry elements control both of the large parties.

No Wet Plank for Ohio

W. W. Durbin, Ohio's Democratic state chairman, gave a definite position, not that of his party in regard to the enforcement act. It will be recalled, however, that with prohibition a heated issue, Ohio voted dry at the polls in 1919 and in 1922 voted its refusal to insert a wine and beer amendment to the state constitution. The Democratic Party, at its Ohio state convention last fall, refused to adopt a wine and beer plank for its platform and the Ohio Governor, A. Victor Donahay, a Democrat, is a pronounced dry.

While Indiana's state chairman, Walter S. Chambers, returned an answer declining to state categorically whether he is for modification of the Volstead Act, he volunteered the explanation that he had voted for prohibition. Indiana's prohibitory law was signed by James P. Goodrich, then Governor, and went into effect April 3, 1918. Democrats as well as Republicans putting the measure on the statute book.

Though the South Dakota Democratic state chairman, W. H. Howes, was non-committal as to modification of the Volstead Act, he agreed that many of the party leaders in the State are against interference with the prohibitory machinery as provided in the Nation's laws today. South Dakota passed a bone dry prohibitory law which was effective July 1, 1917.

Iowa Democrats are generally set down as being for prohibition even though their state chairman, E. J. Feuling, is averse to telling exactly where he stands in regard to the measure. The Iowa Legislature passed a prohibitory law as far back as 1882 which was declared unconstitutional. In October, 1917, they passed another state prohibitory law, which stood till the federal law was enacted.

Delaware, while without a Democratic chairman present, is regarded as being for prohibition, especially when the fight for the Klier Enforcement Act of 1918 is recalled, and the

strengthening measures which the Legislature has since added. Delaware was the ninth state to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment.

Washington, too, is an early prohibitory state and the party lines there were not closely drawn in those fights for or against dryness. The Washington prohibitory state law was passed Jan. 1, 1915, while the Eighteenth Amendment was ratified on Jan. 12, 1919.

To New York is assigned a place in the wet column. The Democratic State Committee chairman, Herbert C. Pell, Jr., is abroad and, while he has made public no statement defining his position with regard to the Volstead Act, it is recalled by a political associate that he was against the adoption of a plank in the Democratic platform calling for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law, the New York State enforcement act. But the recall repeal of the Mullan-Gage enforcement law may be taken to indicate that the Democrats of New York must be classified as wet. This makes nine probably wet states so far as the Democracy is concerned.

Just what the various Democratic leaders have to say regarding the situations in their states appear in the following dispatches from Christian Science Monitor correspondents or from the men themselves.

The following is the survey, state by state:

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Alabama has been on the dry side in the contest for prohibition from the beginning. This fact was made plain in statements made to The Christian Science Monitor by R. B. Evans, chairman of the State Democratic Committee, and by Walter J. Moore, Democratic National committeeman from Alabama.

Mr. Evans, while refusing to give an interview on his personal attitude toward the Volstead Act, said that the views of the Democratic Party in Alabama had been expressed by the state when it ratified the Eighteenth Amendment and voted to aid the enforcement act, and that so far as he could see, those views still held good.

Mr. Moore of the National Committee, said: "I am for anything that will better prohibition in the United States. If it be a modification of the Volstead Act that will make prohibition a stronger thing, I am for it; if it be a tightening of the provisions of that act that will bring us nearer the ideal, I am for it. Only time can tell which course is the better."

ARIZONA

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Vernon L. Vaughn, chairman of the Arizona State Democratic Central Committee, said: "I do not favor modification of the Volstead Act to allow the sale of light wines or beers."

ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Declaring that he is strongly in favor of strict enforcement of the Volstead Act, W. V. Tompkins, chairman of the Arkansas Democratic State Committee, said it was his belief that it would be nothing less than a calamity if the Democratic national convention failed to include in the party platform for 1924 a plank pledging the party to the enforcement of the Volstead Act.

Continuing, Mr. Tompkins said: "Politically it would be a mistake, morally a mistake, one of the gravest of economic errors. It has been clearly demonstrated that the Volstead Act is enforceable and beneficial to the honest citizen. If Democrats as a party cannot afford to overlook this one outstanding achievement of American civilization for the small and doubtful strength that a wet plank in the party platform would, according to the claims of some, bring to the party fold."

"On the other hand, I firmly believe that that defeat of the Democratic Party in the face in 1924 if a wet plank should be inserted by the National convention into the party platform. Personally, I do not believe that it will be done, and I can sincerely say that if it is done it will be over the protest of the Arkansas delegation."

CALIFORNIA

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Claude F. Purkitt, chairman of the California Democratic State Committee, could not be reached at his home in Willows for an interview though repeated attempts were made to do so. However, in an interview with other representative Democratic leaders beyond question that California Democrats as a party are dry and the party platform should reflect this fact.

John O. Davis, Democratic collector of the port of San Francisco during the eight years of the Wilson Administration, and a former chairman of the California Democratic State Committee, said:

"California is dry, absolutely dry. There will be no modification of the Volstead Act and there should be none. Any political party daring to make a political issue of prohibition in the coming national election will fare badly at the hands of the American people and I do not believe that the Democratic Party wants to make of itself a cloak for such an issue. I have traveled up and down California and, outside of San Francisco, the sentiment is overwhelmingly dry. I believe that Mr. McAdoo will be the Democratic nominee for President and he is understood to be dry."

Louis Mooser, attorney of San Francisco, and a member of the Democratic State Committee, said:

"There are 23 state committeemen in the San Francisco district of whom 20 are undoubtedly wet. In the entire state committee of 150, I think a personal canvass would show a majority dry."

Gavin McNab, active in the practice of law in San Francisco and long a political champion of Woodrow Wilson, said:

"Personally, I am strictly dry having never taken a drink in my life."

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I am opposed to the return of the saloon. Whether wines and beer would bring about a better condition of affairs, I am not ready to say. I think now, but I am studying the question from a nonpartisan angle for its real importance is social and not political."

James D. Pheasant, former United States Senator from California, said: "I favor modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the sale of light wines and beer. I think the Volstead Act has had the effect of impairing the respect for American institutions and law. I am firmly opposed to the return of the old-time saloon, nor would this be necessary since the Government could control the sale of spirituous liquors through the permit system."

COLORADO

DENVER, Col.—Raymond Miller, state Democratic chairman for Colorado, when asked as to his position in reference to modification of the Volstead Act, replied:

"I don't believe that I care to make a statement."

CONNECTICUT

HARTFORD, Conn.—Edward M. Yeomans, chairman of the Connecticut Democratic state central committee, said:

"Speaking as an individual and for myself, I am against prohibition and would therefore favor any move to modify the Volstead Act."

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Del.—Democrats of Delaware are without a state chairman. The state committee is unquestionably dry. Truxton H. Boyce, chairman for Newcastle County and James H. Hughes, chairman for Kent County, are pronounced dry men. Mr. Boyce was the first prohibitory director of Delaware.

Andrew J. Lynch, chairman of Sussex county, while an alleged dry man, does not appear to control his county, which rolled up a big majority last fall for Thomas F. Bayard, a director of the national organization opposed to prohibition and who was elected United States Senator from Delaware.

The dry Democrats are now waging a quiet campaign to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention of 1924 who will fight any attempt at modification of the Volstead Act. While Delaware elected Mr. Bayard last fall, it is predicted it will vote dry on any wet or dry issue.

FLORIDA

TALLAHASSEE, Fla.—Efforts to obtain a Robert E. La Follette, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Florida, his views on modification of the Volstead Act to permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer failed, but the recent political history of Florida indicates plainly that the Democracy of the State is for prohibition.

As long ago as 1917 the state Legislature, which was overwhelmingly Democratic, passed the so-called "quart of liquor a month" law, which was subsequently declared unconstitutional. Dry sentiment, however, increased steadily in Florida and in October, 1919, the state voted to ratify the Eighteenth Amendment. In November of 1918 the people of the State passed a state-wide prohibitory law. The Eighteenth Amendment was ratified in Florida in 1919, and the Legislature ratified the Eighteenth Amendment the same month.

GEORGIA

MACON, Ga.—Edward Maddox of Rome, Ga., chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, declined to answer questions as to his view on a modification of the Volstead Act, but he declined to make any comment or to state his opinion in any particular. He is an active lawyer and political leader in Georgia.

IDaho

BOISE, Ida.—The emphatic opinion of Lewis Williams, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and of Frank Martin of the executive committee of the state committee, is that Idaho is dry in sentiment. These men unhesitatingly say that they do not believe the people of Idaho want any change whatever in the Volstead Act, and they say they doubt if any political party in the State will make it an issue.

Mr. Williams, who is prohibition director of Idaho, and he is positive the law should not be made less stringent.

ILLINOIS

JOLIET, Ill.—Thomas F. Donovan, chairman of the Illinois Democratic state committee, said:

"I favor the modification of the Volstead Act to legalize the sale of the voters of the United States favor the modification of that act. I believe an opportunity should be given for all of the voters simultaneously to give expression to their views and if a majority of the voters favor modification under our form of government that expression should be given for the following reasons: First, because I believe a healthful, pure and nutritious beverage should be given as an antidote and substitute for the dangerous products that are now being furnished to the people; and second, I believe that it is detrimental to our Government to attempt to enforce an obnoxious and oppressive law."

INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Walter Chambers, Democratic state chairman of Indiana, when asked whether he was for or against modification of the Volstead Act, said:

"My record in the Indiana Legislature is for prohibition."

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lature shows that I am for prohibition. I voted for state prohibition law in 1917, and while I voted against the prohibition act in Indiana Legislature Jan. 22, 1923, I did it because I wished to save the prohibition law. That amendment making it a penitentiary offense for a person to be found with liquor in his possession was intended to make the law ridiculous, as I saw it."

Specifically Mr. Chambers was asked, "Are you for or against modification of the Volstead Act?" He replied, "I do not care to answer."

IOWA

NEW HAMPTON, Ia.—E. J. Feuling, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Iowa, when asked for a statement of his stand on the Volstead Act, replied he was "not prepared to pass judgment on the Volstead Act."

KANSAS

KANSAS CITY, Kan.—"Nearly everybody knows how we folks out here in Kansas feel about the Volstead Act," said J. J. Wilson, Democratic state chairman of Kansas, and recently appointed State Grain Inspector. The Volstead Act should be kept on the books just as it is because it is a good thing. There should be no modification. The law is not enforced as stringently as it should be, but enforcement is gradually being improved and will continue to do so in the future."

KENTUCKY

DANVILLE, Ky.—Judge Charles A. Hardin, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Kentucky, said: "As I view the matter at the present time I would not be in favor of any kind of modification of the Volstead law."

LOUISIANA

NEW ORLEANS—Frank J. Looney of Shreveport, La., chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Louisiana, after being sought in his State by The Christian Science Monitor, was finally found in New York at the Hotel Pennsylvania. He refused to make any statement regarding modification of the Volstead Act or any other phase of the prohibition question. He is a native of Louisiana and local Democratic headquarters.

MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me.—"I can see no reason for any modification of the Volstead Act," said Daniel W. Cony, chairman of the Maine Democratic State Committee, "particularly as affecting Maine it would make little difference to this State, as its own prohibitory laws have been considerably tightened of late years."

MARYLAND

BOONSBORO, Md.—Dr. J. Hubert Wade, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, declined to give his personal opinion with regard to modification of the Volstead Act. He explained he took this stand because he thought that as chairman he should hold aloof, and intends to do so even at the convention in September which he has called and at which the party leaders from all over the State will express their views on this subject in the form of a platform.

The last state-wide platform declared that the Volstead Act was a worded a little more wet than dry counties desired, but much more dry than the extreme wets would have it. Mr. Wade, however, being himself in the very center of the dry sentiment, acts as a curb upon the wet extremists. The very fact that he declines to take a stand is regarded as opposing wet clamor.

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON, Mass.—Repeated efforts were made to get a statement from Charles H. McGue, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts. Mr. McGue said that he desired any statement he should issue to bear the approval of the majority of the state committee, or at least of the executive committee of the state committee. He said that he thought a personal statement would be of no value, but he refused to be quoted.

The Democratic State Committee failed to meet to pass upon a statement, and Massachusetts is not classified. It must be remembered, however, that the last state platform of the party contained a plank calling for modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of wines and beer.

MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—William A. Comstock, Democratic State Chairman of Michigan, while personally "against" prohibition, believes the Democratic Party should not work for the repeal or modification of the Volstead Act. "The law is on the books and should not be tampered with," he said. Personally, he said, he favors raising the alcoholic content of beverages.

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erages, but believes the Supreme Court would invalidate any such legislation.

MINNESOTA

STAPLES, Minn.—Joseph Wolf of Staples, Democratic state chairman for Minnesota, said:

"Speaking as a private citizen and not as a representative of the Democratic Party in Minnesota, I believe that the Volstead law has been a power for harm rather than for good. It should be amended, but not in such a way as would bring back the saloon. Notwithstanding its future, I firmly believe that it is the duty of every good citizen to accept the law in letter and spirit until proper modifications have been made. I abhor the present flagrant violations and believe that severe penalties should be dealt to all offenders."

MISSISSIPPI

JACKSON, Miss.—Judge Robert Howell, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Mississippi, being asked how he stood on the proposed modification of the Volstead Act, said:

"I am for the law just as it stands, but I am opposed to sending paid spies, very often disreputable characters, over the country to enforce that law. I would not like to see a modification of the law that would carry with it even the sale of light wines and beer, but after all I have not given the modification proper thought and I have no opinion except that I stand by the present law and would like to see it strictly enforced."

MISSOURI

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Frank H. Farris, chairman of the Missouri Democratic state committee, said that as chairman of the state committee he would not express an opinion officially on the party's policy as to modifying the Volstead Act but that personally he was in favor of such modification as to light wines and beer. Mr. Farris, who is a state Senator, added that he had made his campaign on the platform two years ago and that his attitude was well known. "I wish to emphasize however," he said, "that I am not speaking for my party in giving out this view."

The rural members of the Democratic organization in Missouri are known to be for the most part solidly back of prohibition enforcement and many city leaders who might incline to modification are yet firm for enforcement of the law is not changed. On a question of change in the law, most of the leaders would hesitate to liberalize the present law because it would renew brewery domination. There is at present no active issue or noticeable agitation for a change in the Volstead Act.

MONTANA

MISSOULA, Mont.—Judge J. E. Erickson, chairman of the Montana State Democratic Committee, inforces unqualifiedly, the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead law.

NEBRASKA

LINCOLN, Neb.—T. S. Allen of Lincoln, Democratic State Chairman of Nebraska, and a brother-in-law of W. J. Bryan, is for the Volstead Act as it is, without modification.

NEVADA

RENO, Nev.—William McKnight, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in reference to a modification of the Volstead Act, said: "A majority of the members of the state committee are in favor of some modification. Personally I feel that the Volstead Act has been and is a distinct failure."

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD, N. H.—Robert Jackson, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire, gave the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative:

"I am against modification of the Volstead Act. There may or may not be some question about the benefits of the Eighteenth Amendment, but now that the amendment is adopted and in effect, I am in favor of enforcing it strictly. If the people do not want prohibition, let them repeal the amendment by due process of law, not nullify it by modification of the enforcement law to permit the sale of light wine and beer."

NEW JERSEY

NEWARK, N. J.—Harry Heber, New Jersey State Democratic chairman, said:

"The Volstead Act should be amended to permit the sale and use as a beverage of beer and light wine of an alcoholic content that would not run counter to the provisions of the Eighteenth Amendment."

The line of demarcation, he says,

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will depend on the results of expert investigation. The Eighteenth Amendment is now a part of the law of the land and no change can be made in the Volstead Act that will modify the prohibitions of the amendment.

NEW MEXICO

SANTA FE, N. M.—George E. Hunker, Democratic state chairman of New Mexico, is "for" the Volstead law.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Herbert C. Pell, Jr., chairman of the New York State Democratic Committee, is abroad. Before he left he was not quoted as making any public announcement of his stand on the Volstead Act. A Democratic leader close to Chairman Pell said: "Nobody knows exactly where Mr. Pell stands, but he is believed to be dry. He was opposed to a declaration for the repeal of the Mullan-Gage law in the Democratic platform."

As to the attitude of the majority of the New York State Democrats on the question of enforcing the Volstead Act, the recent report of the Mullan-Gage Law is sufficiently illuminating. Tammany politicians and their friends "up State" had been working to bring this about for months.

NORTH CAROLINA

SALISBURY, N. C.—J. D. Norwood, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of North Carolina, queried by The Christian Science Monitor as to the views of the people of North Carolina on any change in the prohibitory enforcement act, replied:

"North Carolina is not in favor of any modification of the Volstead Act."

NORTH DAKOTA

MINOT, N. D.—"The Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution should be enforced the same as any other provision of our Constitution," said G. S. Woledge of this city, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of North Dakota. "I favor the amendment and that makes it effective according to its meaning," he continued. "It should be enforced or repealed. Congress cannot modify the Eighteenth Amendment."

OHIO

KENTON, O.—W. W. Durbin, chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee of Ohio, said he had not given any thought to a statement on the Volstead Act, and that he did not want to be quoted on the question.

As regards the Democratic Party in Ohio, it does not appear to be predominantly wet or dry. At the last platform convention, when it was rumored a wet plank would be inserted to attract supporters of a very wet Republican who had been defeated for the gubernatorial nomination, the issue did not come up at all. A Victor Donahay, present Democratic Governor, has announced himself as dry.

OREGON

PORTLAND, Ore.—C. J. Smith of Portland, Ore., chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Oregon, is not in favor of any modification of the Volstead Act, unless greater stringency is made for its enforcement or the enforcement of any statute passed by virtue of the Eighteenth Amendment.

We deplore and hold in account the present government officials for the lax enforcement of this statute. This State has been on record several times on this question during the past 12 years," he said.

OKLAHOMA



A Pickle, a Lizard and a Tomato

ON A sunny, red brick wall sat a tomato. He was red, with a few stripes of green, and some one had put him there to open. He was doing this fast under the warm sun. He had everything to make him happy—a bright sun, a warm red brick wall to sit on, a splendid view—and yet this tomato appeared to be unhappy. Big tears rolled slowly down his plump, red cheeks.

"O Lawdy," wailed the tomato, "what a life I lead. Picked off my lovely tomato plant and stuck away on this old wall, with never a single soul to speak to. What will my little green sisters do without me and who will tell them not to talk to all the outworms? Here I am, ripening too fast. I shall be fat and red and then, O Lawdy, maybe I'll burst!" The tomato's voice choked with sobs. He took up a little green leaf to mop away a few tears.

This tomato had been at all wise, or at all observant, he would have seen on the wall, close to him, a large pickle vine. A wise old pickle, who had heard all the tomato said, cleared his throat loudly:

"Ahem! Silly Tommy Tomato, you seem a bit forlorn. It's a fine day and the warm sun will soon make you ripe and beautiful. Cheer up, do!"

"Yes," wailed the tomato in an injured voice, "it's all very well for you to talk. You won't be canned or made into soup, when you're ripe."

"Oh, won't I just?" said the pickle. "That fellow Heinz is after us all. Don't you know 'Heinz' Sweet Pickle? All the same to him, pickles and tomatoes."

"But you aren't put through a strainer," said the tomato, bound to have the last word.

"No, but I'm put up in the same

bottle with a lot of fresh little onions who do nothing but give me back talk."

The tomato had nothing to say to this. One summer, the tomato plants had been next to the onion patch and he knew what kind of neighbors they made.

"You never will know the humiliation of being made into cream of tomato soup, with a silly dab of whipped cream on my head. Really, for a dignified tomato like me, it's too much."

"Bahaw!" said the pickle. "You're not so badly off. You're served in the same dish with a lot of stupid, fat olives."

A large lizard came waddling along the wall top. Four little ones, exactly like their father, darted along behind.

"Well, well," said Mr. Lizard, when he saw the pickle and the tomato, "this is indeed a pleasure. Come here, children, and meet two friends of mine." The four lizards ran up smartly and shook heads.

"Their names," said Mr. Lizard with pride, "are Fe, Fi, Fo and Fum. You see, they are our latest four and, added to the rest, make six-six. My wife was stumped for names the day they arrived. It happened to be reading the story of Jack, the Giant-Killer, to my twenty-first, twenty-second and twenty-third sons and that suggested the names."

"Splendid," said the pickle, as he patted Fe, Fi, Fo and Fum on their heads.

"Come, dear children," said Mr. Lizard. They went along the wall.

"O, happy children!" said the tomato, weeping afresh. "They'll never see the inside of a tin can or the back side of a Heinz label."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY PROVES DRY; ONLY 8 STATE CHAIRMEN FAVOR WEAKENING OF VOLSTEAD LAW

(Continued from preceding page)

ponent of The Christian Science Monitor:

"I think that the Volstead Act could stand a little strengthening, if anything. It is now in California, where I am absolutely opposed to weakening it. We who wish to modify it toward humidity won't get any support from me."

The chairman's stand is representative of Tennessee Democratic sentiment. The last General Assembly passed several measures to strengthen liquor law enforcement regulations.

TEXAS

SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—Frank C. Davis, Democratic State Chairman of Texas, says he is opposed to any change or modification of the Volstead Act.

UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In the absence of David C. Dunbar, state chairman of the Democratic Party in Utah, who is now in California, Burton W. Musser, its secretary, said that while he was not authorized to speak for that party, it was his opinion that it would not be inclined to favor an amendment or a modification of the Volstead Act. Mr. Musser made this statement after conferring with Democratic leaders.

VERMONT

RUTLAND, Vt.—Park H. Pollard of Proctorville, chairman of the Democratic committee of Vermont, declined to comment on the Volstead Act, stating that anything he might say would be taken as the opinion of the committee. Mr. Pollard added: "I do not wish to say anything at this time whether or not I favor a change in the Volstead law. We have a new committee which has not yet been together and thus we have not discussed the liquor law. I feel that even if I gave my private opinion it would be interpreted as the stand of the committee and an expression of the Volstead law. I would be an act of discourtesy on my part."

VIRGINIA

WINCHESTER, Va.—H. F. Byrd, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Virginia, asked by The Christian Science Monitor what attitude he took with regard to the Volstead Act, said:

"I am opposed to any modification of the Volstead Act, which would impair the underlying principle and general purpose of this legislation."

WASHINGTON

SEATTLE, Wash.—C. D. Martin of Cheney, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, declined to make known his attitude on a modification of the Volstead Act. When the correspondent talked to Mr. Martin over the long distance telephone, Mr. Martin said:

"I don't think I care to make any statement just now. I do know we have a congressional fight coming on in this district and I don't wish to antagonize either side. After the primaries I may make a statement, but not now."

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Any proposal to modify or weaken in any way the Volstead Act would have the active and emphatic opposition of R. F. Dunlap, Democratic state chairman of West Virginia.

"I am against any proposal which

would weaken the Volstead Act and I am for any suggestion that would strengthen it," he said.

Mr. Dunlap has been outspoken and positive in his advocacy of prohibition. At the opening of the present state Legislature he was active in trying to put forward a measure which would, in his opinion, have made more rigid and complete the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the State and Nation.

WISCONSIN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—John P. Hume, chairman of the Wisconsin Democratic State Central Committee, is and has always been in favor of the modification of the Volstead Act.

WYOMING

DOUGLAS, Wyo.—Dr. J. L. Hytton, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Wyoming, said: "It is of primary importance to Wyoming that the liquor law be strengthened. Legislation for farmers and stock growers be considered before any other legislation. The producing of foodstuffs is the basic industry of this country. I think that the consideration of side issues of minor importance is not the Volstead Act. It should not be entered upon until legislation which is absolutely necessary for the well-being of the country is taken up."

STATE IS SHORT OF FARM LABOR

Massachusetts Acreage to Be Materially Reduced

Farmers of Massachusetts are virtually agreed that there is a serious shortage of farm labor and that the acreage to be planted this year will be lessened materially as a result. Commissioner Gilbert of the State Department of Agriculture, summarizing a survey among 300 farmers today, said the average wage being paid was \$3.50 a day without board, and \$1 a day less where board was supplied.

On a monthly basis wages were \$45 and \$50 with board and about \$75 a month without. Only seven farmers said they thought conditions warranted payment of higher wages. To improve conditions they recommended repeal of daylight saving, curtailment of production, higher prices and repeal of the immigration restriction law.

Dairymen in the majority indorsed the milking machine as necessary. Two-thirds of those replying thought that in general the Massachusetts farmer is using all the labor-saving machines possible. Figures show, Mr. Gilbert says, that the value of farming tools per acre in the State have advanced from \$1.73 per acre in 1900 to \$6.05 per acre in 1920.

The New England Crop Reporting Service at Wakefield, Mass., reports

that plant growth over New England is retarded but that farm work is progressing well. Its bulletin says that the Maine potato average will show little or no decrease, and that sugar beets, as a possible cash crop in Aroostook County, will be tried out this year.

"Scarcity of farm labor and high wages are accelerating the shifting from unprofitable into more profitable lines of farming," says the bulletin. "Farmers must utilize their own time and the services of their families more fully. Machinery teams and help must be used more fully and efficiently and management of the farm business must be better."

"Farmers and their business organizations are making much greater and profitable use of crop and market information. They are using the reports of general business conditions and trends. Production, so far as possible, will tend to strike a closer balance with demand."

GREATER EFFICIENCY IN DRY ENFORCEMENT WORK IS BEING SHOWN

Increased efficiency on the part of federal prohibition enforcement agents in Massachusetts is becoming more apparent month by month, according to official figures from the office of Elmer C. Potter, federal prohibition director for the State. Figures for the month of April, 1923, show that 207 people were reported for violation of the National Prohibition Act by the small staff of little more than 20 men covering the State. Still, the bill of holding 50 subcommittees as moonshine and making a vastly greater quantity in a short time; 43,880 gallons of mash, and 983 gallons of liquor were all seized, and the mash destroyed.

In commenting upon these figures, Mr. Potter said:

"This is a large increase over the record for March, and a still larger increase over the month of February, which was the first full month during which Albert J. Lynch was in charge of the field work."

NATIONAL BANK TAX HEARING SCHEDULED

Sitting jointly, the Committees on Ways and Means and Taxation of the Massachusetts Legislature will give a public hearing tomorrow morning on the bill drafted by a subcommittee as a solution of the complicated problem of taxation and revenue involved in the national bank tax and the question of its status following its invalidation by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Under the bill proposed, national bank shares will be taxed in future substantially as in the past—that is, at the local property rate. It provides, also, that individuals and partnerships conducting business in competition with national banks shall pay taxes at the same rate on as much of its capital as is in competition. The measure does not attempt to validate the back taxes collected since 1917, all of which are in question, and amount to \$14,000,000.

END OF BOOTLEGGING AIM OF CONFERENCE

Means that can be employed to stop bootlegging in Cambridge is the object of a conference to be held at 4 o'clock this afternoon in the Mayor's office by Mayor Edward W. Quinn and the men who have recently secured an open letter to the Cambridge Citizens, declaring that bootlegging was being carried on in that city to an extent that was hardly possible unless some protection was being given to the traffic, and calling upon the Mayor for help to stop them.

Dr. Charles W. Elliot, president emeritus of Harvard University; the Rev. William M. Macnair, pastor of the Prospect Street Congregational Church; Dr. Arthur L. Miles, Alexander H. Bill, and Samuel Usher.

RENT-FIXING POWER SOUGHT FOR BOARD

Under a resolve filed in the Massachusetts House of Representatives today by Hugh H. Garrity, Representative from Boston, the Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life would be authorized to fix rents on houses and apartments on complaint to the commission.

The bill provides that no tenant who has paid his rent and not committed any serious offense shall be ejected except upon proof that the owner or his family is to occupy the premises or is in domestic trouble. The bill is filed for M. A. O'Brien Jr. of Dorchester.

LEBANON SILK OUTPUT

BEIRUT, Syria, April 12 (Special Correspondence).—In 1922, in the Golan, Lebanon, 150,000 kilos of silk thread were produced. The average sale price per kilo was 250 francs, so that the sale of silk thread last year brought in about 37,500,000 francs.

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ASSEMBLY HOPES TO ADJOURN SOON

Rhode Island Legislature Marks Time for Decision on Appropriation Bill Action

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May (Special).—The Rhode Island General Assembly, approaching its seventy-fifth day with the normal session fixed by law at 60 days, is expected to adjourn this week. The Republican majority will not permit adjournment before the individual judges of the Supreme Court are polled for opinions on the status of the appropriation bill, passed by majority vote but declared defeated by lack of a two-thirds vote by Lieutenant Gov. Felix A. Toupin. These opinions, solicited by a House resolution, are expected to be reported to the House before the end of the legislative week on Friday.

In the event that the action of the Republican majority in passing the appropriation bill is sustained, the looked for course is for the Senate to declare itself ready to adjourn and the House to act in accordance. Gov. William S. Flynn has indicated that he would veto the appropriations bill and if he does so after the opinions of the judges have been expressed, an extreme session will be necessary to provide funds for the administration of state affairs. In the event that the judges support the Lieutenant-Governor's interpretation of the constitution that a section requiring a two-thirds vote applies to the present situation it is expected the Democrats may force amendments.

All of the reform measures, for a record vote on which the Democrats conducted a 10 weeks filibuster in the Senate, have been disposed of. The bill for the repeal of the property ownership qualification for voters, for the calling of a constitutional convention and for the redistricting senatorially of the State to conform to proportionate representation instead of by towns have been defeated.

Each of these measures is held by nonpartisan leaders and passed in concurrence with the House outside of the influence of Republican Party politics was generally considered desirable.

On the other hand, a Senate majority, which may be considered as reactionary, has been ready to stand ready, it is said on good authority, to defeat two positively iniquitous measures. One is the House bill, passed by that body several weeks ago, to repeal the state prohibition enforcement law. The other is the Lamar-Belluemer bill, which would deprive the State Board of Education of authority over French-Canadian parochial schools and remove the legal requirement that teaching in public and private schools shall be in the English language.

The prohibition repeal measure is held in the Senate special legislation committee, openly admitted hostile to it and there is not strength to vote it out. The Lamar-Belluemer bill is in the Senate Judiciary Committee's files and, according to members of this committee, may be reported out without recommendation, because opponents of the measure wish to see it decisively defeated. A canvass of the Senate by men and women interested in the educational laws shows, according to their statements, a big majority of senators opposed to the enactment of the Lamar-Belluemer bill who are rather anxious to defeat it for the satisfying effect their votes may have on their constituents.

HAVERHILL SHOE INDUSTRY ACTIVE

Movement on Foot Aims for Further Expansion

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Encouraged by a most successful business run this season, with plenty of orders still in sight, Haverhill shoe manufacturers are looking into the future with a great deal of confidence.

Arrangements are being worked out for the development of the business in this city on a much larger scale. While the details are not given out as yet, it is known that a prominent engineering concern, backed by adequate

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financial resources, is ready to invest large sums of money in the local industry. Continued co-operation on the part of all local agencies, it was stated, will bring about the ultimate consummation of the project, which is on an extensive scale.

A co-operative movement is also about to be launched to increase the industry and boom business in the shoe trade. Competing shoe centers of the west have made persistent efforts to minimize the ability of the New England shoe centers to make shoes, and the movements under way in this city are in line with a campaign to attain new prominence and added prestige.

Fresh capital recently has been invested in new enterprises and manufacturers are feeling the stimulus of added business after the successful spring run. The quality of the products during the spring business has far exceeded any previous season. Deliveries have been made as agreed and the methods followed by Haverhill manufacturers has brought commendation from the trade.

Lack of friction with labor during the past season has permitted production to go on without interruption and has restored faith in Haverhill's ability to make and deliver shoes. The great volume of business has been largely upon novelty lines that always have been seasonal and handled at great risk but the industry has developed such a demand for their shoes that they may outgrow seasonal limitations.

SALEM SOON TO HAVE CITIZENS' ALLIANCE

SALEM, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Formation of a local branch of the Citizens' Alliance of Massachusetts for the purpose of promoting enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment in Salem, was started here yesterday at a meeting of the men's class at the Wesley Methodist Church. Some 50 men who were present at the meeting instructed Alonzo J. Tinsley, their president, to appoint a committee which will visit similar committees from a large number of church and civic organizations to arrange for a meeting to be held on May 27, at which formal organization will take place.

Tentative plans for a campaign by the alliance to help rid Salem of bootlegging and all forms of liquor violations were discussed at the meeting, and it was suggested that a "fighting lawyer" be employed to follow prohibition cases through the courts and endeavor to secure maximum penalties.

PRESIDENT POLK TO SAIL THURSDAY

Marking the first of the summer passenger sailings from Boston of the United States Line, the steamer President Polk, Captain Lowry, will leave the Army Base, South Boston, at 5 p. m. Thursday for Queenstown, Plymouth, Cherbourg, and London. The steamer will come from New York, and embark 40 cabin and 50 third-class passengers here, this number filling every stateroom, the balance having embarked at New York.

James E. Prentiss, New England manager for the company, states that there is a growing interest among the traveling public of New England in the American passenger steamers and if it were possible to have secured more space on the President Polk, many more passengers could easily have been booked through the Boston office. There will be several other sailings from Boston during the summer.

SCHOLARSHIP AWARDED

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 14 (Special).—Miss Mabel May Stoudt '24, of Reading, Pa., has been awarded the Jessie Goodwin Spaulding memorial scholarship for the year 1923-24. The scholarship is awarded by the department of Latin to the student obtaining highest rank in the major in Latin. Miss Helen Sawyer of Lowell, Mass., is the winner of the Jessie Goodwin Spaulding memorial prize of \$15, given to a freshman for the best paper in a competition examination on sight reading in Latin.

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CAMPAIGN FOR PUEBLO INDIANS TO BE RENEWED BY CLUBWOMEN

General Federation Board Resolves to Support Program Outlined by Mrs. Atwood—Collier Service Questioned

ATLANTA, Ga., May 14 (Special).—The clubwomen's fight in behalf of the Pueblo Indians is to be continued. This was decided in board meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs here late Saturday when a resolution was adopted giving moral support to Mrs. Stella Atwood of Riverside, Cal., chairman of the federation's Indian welfare committee, around whose head a governmental storm has been brewing for some time.

The resolution as adopted authorized Mrs. Atwood to continue the services of John Collier, publicity and research specialist, whose articles in many magazines and papers have aroused the interest of the country and the people of the Indian Bureau. It further provided that Mrs. Atwood be authorized to employ a lawyer for counsel should this become necessary.

The adoption of the resolution was not unanimous and was opposed by Mrs. Frank W. Parker of Santa Fe, N. M.; Mrs. E. C. Leatherwood of Utah; and Mrs. J. C. Pearson of Oklahoma.

Three Opponents

All three opponents, in speaking against the resolution declared themselves also opposed to the passage of the Bureau bill, defeat of which is said to have been entirely due to Mrs. Atwood's activities and which it is believed would have robbed the Pueblos of their ancestral lands and given it to squatters.

Objection to the re-employment of Mr. Collier was taken on the grounds that his investigations are making the Indians more discontented and causing them to lose confidence in the Government.

Proponents of the resolution replied to this that the Government itself had at different times been called upon to investigate the bureau and that exposing objectionable conditions in the Indian reservation was not necessarily a reflection on the Government, or even the bureau.

Mrs. W. S. Jennings, Florida; Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, California; Miss Florence Dierker, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Rose V. S. Berry of California; Miss Lida Hafford, Washington; Mrs. Wallace T. Perham, Montana; and Mrs. John D. Sherman, Colorado spoke for the resolution.

Other resolutions provided for the establishment of a committee to work with a committee from the national retail dry goods association with an aim to obtaining better understanding between women purchasers and merchants. It was asked that the General Federation take the initiative in getting up a general committee of representatives from other women's organizations and Mrs. John D. Sherman was authorized to appoint the committee.

Chicago Bid Rejected

Mrs. McCord Roberts was named a vice-chairman in the national department of press and publicity.

The federation voted to become a member of the National Garden Association and of the Société des Femmes de France in New York.

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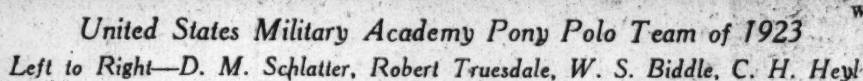
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IA SCHOOL
, Mo.

Rivals Play Wednesday for the First Intercollegiate Title of the United States

CHICAGO, Ill., May 14—Central defeated the Pittsburgh, Pa., Y. M. C. A. successfully despite the title in the basketball very ball championship tournament of the Y. M. C. A. by winning through six preliminary rounds 4 defeating Aurora, Ill., here Saturday in the final by a score of 15-11.

—11. Evansville, Ind., won third place by defeating Perth Amboy, N. Y., the championship final. The Pittsburgh team, led by E. L. Maurer, maintained an advantage over the Illinois team in all stages in both games. Pittsburgh will hold the new C. C. Robbins trophy for a year.



ard Riddell, a pronounced golf enthusiast, spoke, urging continuation of national golf matches as a means of solidifying the friendship of the two countries.

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 14—United States Military Academy golfers won from Syracuse University Saturday, 5-1. Sovlik of Syracuse displayed the best individual game, making the course

alt Lake City 3. Vernon 3.
Portland 5, Los Angeles 3.
Los Angeles 4, Portland 3.
San Francisco 5, Seattle 4.
San Francisco-10, Seattle 6.
Sacramento 6, Oakland 6.
Sacramento 10, Oakland 5.

ere receive, it was said, that there could be entries from England, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, and the United States. Canada's crew would be picked from the three divisions. Aubrey Ireland and H. Wisemiller were named on the committee.

WANEE, Tenn., May 12—Vander-University captured the Southern collegiate Athletic Association meet here this afternoon. Sewas was second; Centre College third Georgetown College (Kentucky)

MIDSHIPMEN WIN, 6 TO 3
ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 14—The United States Naval Academy defeated Hopkins at lacrosse here Saturday, 6 to 3.

WESTERNERS' BEST
IS HARDLY ENOUGHNew York Takes All Invaders
Have to Offer, and In-
creases Its Hold

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	
Team	W L P.C.
New York	18 6 .750
St. Louis	13 11 .542
Pittsburgh	12 11 .520
Cincinnati	11 12 .476
Boston	10 11 .476
Chicago	10 11 .476
Brooklyn	9 12 .429
Philadelphia	7 15 .318

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cincinnati 13, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 11, Chicago 4.
St. Louis vs. New York (postponed).
Pittsburgh vs. New York (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY
New York 9, Pittsburgh 0.
Chicago 5, Brooklyn 2.

GAMES FOR THE WEEK
Monday—St. Louis at Boston; Pitts-
burgh at New York; Chicago at Phila-
delphia; Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Tuesday—St. Louis at Boston; Pitts-
burgh at New York; Chicago at Phila-
delphia; Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
Wednesday—St. Louis at Boston; Cin-
cinnati at Philadelphia.
Thursday—Pittsburgh at Boston; Cin-
cinnati at New York; Chicago at Phila-
delphia; St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Friday—Pittsburgh at Boston; Cin-
cinnati at New York; Chicago at Phila-
delphia; St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Saturday—Pittsburgh at Boston; Cin-
cinnati at New York; Chicago at Phila-
delphia; St. Louis at Brooklyn.

As the season progresses, the Na-
tional League race resolves itself
more and more into a one-club affair,
with New York of course the club that
shows the most promise. The rest of
the field. Today the Giants are an even
five games ahead of St. Louis. The
Pittsburgh club went to New York
with the confident expectation of
bringing the champions into closer
relationship with the other members of
the National group. But J. McGraw
welcomed his visitors with a 9-to-0
shutout defeat, causing their best
pitcher to be virtually driven out of
the box. Two singles, one by the spec-
tacular Charles Grimm, were all Pitts-
burgh could acquire off H. A. Mc-
Guire, the former Boston pitcher, who
wearing the colors of Manhattan, and
as a result W. B. McKechnie's team,
instead of creeping up on the Giants,
is back in third place.

It is the same complaint that the
clubs of the west have made for sev-
eral seasons past. The National League
is not a league, it is a club. The
clubs are not a league, they are a
club. The National League is not a
league, it is a club. The clubs are not
a league, they are a club. The National
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The opposition that the New York
club encounters in their own territory
—from Boston, Philadelphia and
Brooklyn in the National League, and
from Boston, Philadelphia and Wash-
ington in the American—proves rela-
tively easy, although the Yankees now
at least, that is the way some writers
put it, and the plea sounds logical
in view of the New York club's
monopoly of pennants—a monopoly
which seems in a very fair way to
continue.

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in view of the New York club's
monopoly of pennants—a monopoly
which seems in a very fair way to
continue.

As has been remarked a little earlier
in the season, the Yankees are the
National from second place down-
ward, with St. Louis and Pittsburgh
practically in a tie for the runner-up
and Cincinnati, Boston, Chicago, and
Brooklyn close enough together to
effect a sweeping change in standing
overnight. For all the good things
that have been said about the Phila-
delphia team and for all the unusual
batting feats that it has actually ac-
complished, Arthur Fletcher's Phillies
are holding the league up with a per-
centage not much over .300. Even
today it takes more than batting to
win a majority of ball games.

MICHIGAN DEFEATS
ILLINOIS NINE, 6 TO 3

DANVILLE, Ind., May 14 (Special).
—J. M. Blott '24, University of Michi-
gan catcher, hitting a home run and
a triple, was mainly responsible for
defeating the University of Illinois
baseball team, 6 to 3, in one of the
deciding games of the intercollegiate
conference championship race here
Saturday. Illinois errors in the last
three innings were costly, but the
home run and triple gave Michigan
the game, after it had trailed the
Orange and Blue nine for seven in-
nings. C. L. Jackson '23, Illinois
pitcher, worked in fine form, striking
out eight. R. T. Ash '25 of Michigan
made the most hits of the day, when he
made three, while O. H. Vogel '22 and
E. N. Hollistrop '23 of Illinois got two
apiece.

There were 10,000 followers present.
Blott hit his home run, scoring Meyer
Piper '23 ahead of him in the seventh.
The score by innings:
Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Michigan 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 8 1
Illinois 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 3 8 4

Batteries—Lawrence and Blott; Jack-
son and Dougherty. Umpires—Moore and
Goebel.

CHOATE CREW WINS CUP

DEERY, Conn., May 14.—Choate School
defeated five schoolboy crews over a
mile course on the Housatonic River
Saturday afternoon and won perma-
nent possession of the cup offered to
the crew winning it three times. Choate
won in 1921 and 1922. The race was
held under the auspices of Yale. Kent
School was second and the Culver Military
Academy eight of Choate, Ind.

Ayres Almanac Names
10 Leading Net Stars

AYRES ALMANAC, the leading
law tennis annual of Europe,
gives in its 1923 publication the
following 10 players as the world's
leading tennis exponents for the
season of 1923: W. T. Tilden '24,
United States, first; W. M. Johnston,
United States, second; G. L. Paterson,
Australia, third; J. H. K. Neale,
Australia, fourth; J. O. Anderson,
Australia, fifth; Henri Cochet, France,
sixth; Pat O'Hara Wood, Australia,
seventh; E. N. Williams '24, United States,
eighth; A. B. F. Kinszarski, Poland, ninth;
and A. H. Gobert, France, tenth.
It will be seen from the foregoing
that the United States leads with four
ranking players, Australia is second
with three; France, third with two;
and England fourth with one.

WASHINGTON WINS
FROM STATE COLLEGE

PULLMAN, Wash., May 14 (Special).
—The University of Washington won
the annual dual track and field meet
with the State College of Washington
here Saturday by the overwhelming
score of 95 to 33. Weather conditions
prevented fast races. The University
of Washington proved strongest in the
field events, while the State College
showed most strength in the middle
distances. The university took all
first places, with the exception of the
100-yard dash, which was won by
Cecil Callison '23 and Percy Egbert '25 of
the university team, were high point men
with 13 each, while Victor Hurley of
the Washington team, came third with
11 1/2 points. Loomis and Perle were
high point men for the State College,
each with a first place. The summary:
100-Yard Dash—Won by Victor Hurley,
Washington; Anderson, Washington, second;
Slade, Washington, third. Time—
1:20.4.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Slade, Wash-
ington; Wilson, Washington, second;
McCauley, Washington, third. Time—
3:24.8-10s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Perry, Wash-
ington; Free, Washington, second; Mauer,
Washington State, third. Time—5:04-10s.

880-Yard Run—Won by William, Wash-
ington; Yavours, Washington, second;
Michel, Washington State, third. Time—
2:30.4-10s.

One-Mile Run—Won by Terle of Wash-
ington State; Seener, Washington, second;
Fink, Washington, third. Time—
4:32-10s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by King, Wash-
ington; Wilson, Washington, second;
Lagrange, Washington State, third. Time—
12:30-10s.

Four-Mile Run—Won by Loomis, Wash-
ington State; Douglas, Washington
State, second; Peddyford, Washington
State, third. Time—51:40-10s.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by Victor Hur-
ley, Washington; Peddyford, Washington
State, second; Anderson, Washington
State, third. Time—34:8-10s.

Relay Race—Won by Washington
(Ferry, Hurley, Wilson and Slade).
Broad Jump—Won by Callison, Wash-
ington; Egbert, Washington, second;
Kirkpatrick, Washington State, third.
Distance—21ft. 9in.

Discus Throw—Won by Douglas, Wash-
ington, tied first place; Douglas, Wash-
ington State, third. Height—11ft. 6in.

Shot Put—Won by Douglas, Wash-
ington State, third. Height—11ft. 6in.

Relay Race—Won by Douglas, Wash-
ington, tied first place; Douglas, Wash-
ington State, third. Height—11ft. 6in.

Shot Put—Won by Douglas, Wash-
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WISCONSIN WINS
TWO OUT OF FOURTrack and Baseball Victories—
Defeat in Golf and Tennis

MADISON, Wis., May 14 (Special).
—University of Wisconsin took both
events of "Minnesota Day" here Sat-
urday, defeating the University of
Minnesota in baseball, 10 to 9, and in
a track and field meet. The Badgers
were beaten by the University of
Chicago in tennis and by the Uni-
versity of Illinois in golf.

The hitherto unbeaten Gophers,
standing near the top in intercollegiate
Conference batting averages, made two
home runs, a double and six singles,
but Wisconsin batters were able to
secure two three-base hits, a double,
and five singles. Cold weather kept
both pitchers from doing their best.

The Badgers scored eight times in
the first inning, Lester Friedl '23,
Gopher pitcher, giving six bases on
balls. A three-base hit by E. L.
Aschenbrenner '23, the first of two
singles by L. G. Becker '23 and two
errors in the scores. A score in
the fourth inning followed another
hit by Aschenbrenner and Wiscon-
sin's final score came in the sixth
following a three-base hit by J. P.
Servatius '23.

Two hits, one a home run by Ches-
ter Brox '23, with man on first, brought
in four Minnesota scores in the
first inning. Another home run by
Harry Foote '23, a two-base hit
and three singles gave Minnesota four
more scores in the third. After the
fourth inning the Gophers were un-
able to get to second base. The score
by innings:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Wisconsin 8 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 10 8 2
Minnesota 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Pickford, Johnson and As-
chenbrenner; Friedl and Johnson. Wiscon-
sin, Umpire, Ray and W. G. Stewart. Time—2:10 p.m.

Wisconsin's track team decisively
defeated that of Minnesota in the sec-
ond event of the day, 81 to 54. Wis-
consin men won first in all but seven
events, and won every place in three.
The Badgers placed first, second, and
third in the two-mile and one-mile
runs and in the pole vault. Gopher
men won the high hurdles and the
discus and javelin throws.

John Towler '25, Minnesota hurdler,
was high point man, securing 15
points by placing first in the high and
low hurdles and in the broad jump.
Fred Gross '23, Minnesota, and E. H.
Johnson '23, Wisconsin, each scored
13 points. Johnson placed in four
events, securing first in the 440-yard
run, second in the 100-yard sprint and
the broad jump, and tied for second
in the 220-yard dash.

Overcoming a lead of one set in two
singles matches, the Chicago tennis
team defeated that of the Wisconsin
here Saturday afternoon. The Maroon
team won three singles matches and
one doubles match. E. W. Wilson '25,
Chicago, defeated Capt. T. A. Trevel-
l '23 of the Badgers, in a close match.
Trevell easily won the first set, 6-3,
but lost the second 6-8, after several
deuce games. Wilson won the final set.

A. E. Frankenstein '23, Chicago, de-
feated N. S. Aagensen '24, Wisconsin, 6-3.

E. W. Wilson '24, Chicago, defeated
Capt. T. A. Trevel '23, Wisconsin, 3-6.

Capt. A. A. Stagg Jr. '23, Chicago, de-
feated T. M. Moulding '24, Wisconsin, 4-4.

G. V. Bennett '23, Wisconsin, defeated
J. H. Hunt, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.

E. W. Wilson '24, Chicago, defeated
Frankenstein '23, Chicago, 4-4.

Capt. T. A. Trevel '23, Wisconsin, de-
feated T. M. Moulding '24, Wisconsin, 4-4.

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The Training of Airplane Pilots

FLYING an airplane is a much
simpler process than is sometimes
supposed. The public awe of the
flying man which used to be current
was to some extent dispelled by the
war, when it became evident that air-
craft could be handled by perfectly
commonplace people who most and very
elaborate tutelage, but traces still re-
main as a regrettable heritage from
the early days of flying when pilots
gave exhibitions at county fairs, care-
fully fostering, for their own inter-
ests, the idea that they were doing
something wonderful, something far
beyond the ken of any ordinary human
being. Their methods and activities
quickly led to flying being placed in
the category with such pursuits,
skilled and hazardous, of dubious use-
fulness, as tight-rope walking and
looping the loop on a bicycle.

Although the ability to learn to fly
is so universal, and nothing was ever
a greater error than to suppose that
the airplane pilot must be to that par-
ticular man born, the process of tu-
tion is nevertheless one which should
not be scamped or unduly com-
pressed. It is not more difficult to
fly once the trick is acquired, than it
is to drive an automobile, and it is cer-
tainly easier to learn to handle an
airplane in the air than it is to ride
a bicycle, but experience has shown
that the process of learning is a di-
versity of other subjects before he
took a ride in an airplane. The es-
tablishment of such schools was jus-
tified by the results, and an equivalent
amount of knowledge, except of course
on the purely military subjects, should
be sought by anyone who desires to
fly now.

In general, the would-be pilot should
try to allot his full time for three
weeks to the study of airplanes and
their operation. More time may of
course be necessary if the course is
to be unusually complete, going on
to the advanced stages, or if weather
conditions are bad during the period
selected, or if the student has been
devoted to sedentary pursuits and has
not been accustomed to the necessity
of prompt muscular action in emer-
gency. After the course of contin-
uous instruction has been completed the
pupil should still endeavor to fly under the
supervision of his instructor at short
intervals for some time, lest he fall
into careless or wrong methods of
flying and landing.

The process of instruction is be-
coming constantly easier, briefer and
more pleasant as machines and meth-
ods are improved. With the most
recent training airplanes, distin-
guished by their stability and safety,
there are very few who need doubt
their ability to become competent
pilots in a relatively short time.

Crossing the Channel by Air

The flight made by Barbot last week
turns memory back to those thrilling
days in the summer of 1909, when
Bleriot and Latham were striving to
be the first to pass by air over that
narrow strip of water which sets
Great Britain apart from the Euro-
pean Continent. Twice Latham tried
and failed, betrayed by his engine, and
then Bleriot's attempt was crowned
with success. It was on July 25 that
he rose from the soil of France and
turned the nose of his monoplane, his
engine running as uncertainly as
engines then were wont to do, toward
the chalk cliffs of Dover, which
arguably glittered far away in the sun-
shine, the first man who had ever
deliberately and by intention reached
the British Isles otherwise than in a
ship (the Channel had been crossed
by free balloons, but they and their
pilots had been the sport of the
winds). Now, nearly 14 years later,
Barbot has done his Channel crossing
and has made it a round trip for good
measure, using an engine having only
half the power of that installed in
Bleriot's machine. Now a dozen air-
planes make the passage each day
with passengers and freight, swift and
certain agents for expediting the
world's business. Channel flying has
become commonplace, the ordinary

CHICAGO

For week ended May 12, 1950

[illegible]

GREATER FRAUD PROTECTION SOUGHT

WASHINGTON, May 14—Cotton consumption during April amounted to 577,396 bales of lint and 52,192 linters, compared with 623,105 of lint and 51,745 of linters in March this year, and 445,500 of lint and 49,287 of linters last year.

April last year, the United States Census Bureau announced today.

Cotton on hand April 1, in consuming establishments totaled 1,888,218 bales of lint and 180,980 of linters, compared with 2,034,585 of lint and 189,509 of linters of March 31 last year, and 1,461,340 of lint and 176,490 of linters on April 1, 30 in public storage and at compresses totaled 1,966,441 bales of lint and 53,656 of linters, compared with 2,377,799 of lint and 48,434 of linters on March 31 this year and 3,213,483 of lint and 118,556 of linters on April 30 last year.

Exports during April totaled 262,753 bales including 276,9 bales of linters, compared with 318,210, including 3347 of linters in March of this year and 598,209 including 11,698 of linters in April last year.

Cotton spindles in operation during April numbered 35,516,791, compared with 35,500,138 in March this year, and 35,500,138 in April last year.

SHOW DECLINE IN LAST TWO WEEKS

ATLANTA, Ga., May 14.—(By The Associated Press)—Relentless warfare on oil promoters—unsound projects and other "blue sky" operations, were urged today by Stacey W. Wade, insurance commissioner of North Carolina, in declaring before the national convention of securities commissioners, that better legislation and protection should be provided by the states.

Business and industrial development in the south since the Civil War was retarded by the commissioner's "relentless" He attributed this progress to a great extent to a "manhood" free, by reason of our native population, from Bolshevik class legislation, and strife. The south, he asserted, has shown a rapid financial recovery from the period of depression of the World War.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale Univer-
in his weekly index number serv-

NEW YORK, May 14—Sales of American Chain Company, Inc., the first quarter of 1933 were \$7,146,8, or more than double those of the first quarter last year, when they totaled \$2,831,855.

Profits available for dividends the first quarter this year aggregated \$882,890.

ice, shows the average movement, from week to week, (1) of the wholesale prices of 200 representative commodities and (2) of the purchasing power of money.

is producing more than 100,000 barrels of oil a day, with considerable production shut in. It is one of the companies benefiting greatly from the big increase in light oil production in California. The outlook is that the new light produce oil in big volume for several years at least.

Both are relative to the pre-war year 1913. (Thus the peak of prices in May, 1920, exceeds pre-war prices on the average, by 147 per cent, i. e., a dollar was worth 40.5 pre-war cents.)

	number power
1913	100
1920:	247
May (peak of prices)	382
January (low)	158
1922:	
January average	157
February, week ended Feb. 2	153
February, week ended Feb. 9	158
February, week ended Feb. 16	161
February, week ended Feb. 23	164
February, week ended Feb. 30	162
February, average	160
March, week ended March 2	166
March, week ended March 9	168
March, week ended March 16	168
March, week ended March 23	167
March, week ended March 30	166
March, average	166
April, week ended April 6	161
April, week ended April 13	167
April, week ended April 20	167
April, week ended April 27	166
April, average	165
May, week ended May 4	164
May, week ended May 11	164

(Copyright, Irving Fisher, 1922)

Narragansett Mills	105
Osborn Mills	50
Parker Mills com	135
Pilgrim Mills com	103½
Pilgrim Mills pf	275
Sagamore Mfg Co	40

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BROWN & BROWN, INC.
TIMBER LANDS

70	Seasonette Mills	
70	Shore Mills	
70	Stafford Mills	145
70	Stevens Mill	.....
70	Sumach Mills	
70	Union Cotton Mfg Co	160
70	Wampanoag Mills	95
70	Westamco Mills	

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 INSURANCE

105
162
160
101

TIMBER LANE
PROPERTY MANAGERS

Estimators

BOSTON
BURGLARY
EVERY DESCRIPTION
OF INSURANCE
AT LOWEST RATES.
Business Established 1850

Various m
1938, at

PROPERTY MANAGERS

*Estimators.
Topographers
Logging Engineers*

THEODORE B-BROWN
PRESIDENT

W-V-DETWILER, C-E
MANAGER

HOWARD J-MORTON
HEAD FIELD DEPT.

E-R-WALSH, C-E

Various m
1938, at

AND
RIP-
RANCE

PORTLAND-OREGO

maturities May 1, 1927, to May 1,
prices to yield from 5.45% to

5.55%.

"ST

Various
1938, at
5.84%.

Lee, Hi

44, S

maturities May 1, 1927, to May 1,
prices to yield from 5.45% to

ON

30, Local

100

"T. PAUL" RY.
5½% Series C
maturities April 1, 1928, to April 1,
prices to yield from 5.70% to
gginson & Co
Established 1848
State Street, Boston, 8
Chicago

100

and Street, London, W. 1

BUYING IN STEEL INDUSTRY SLOWS DOWN PERCEPTIBLY

Peak for 1923 Probably Reached—Boycott in Building—Prices Recede

NEW YORK, May 14 (Special)—All indications seem to point to the fact that the peak in the steel industry for this year has been reached, both as regards activity and prices. By this is not meant that a sudden falling off is to be expected but rather that buying and production will be more orderly for the rest of the year.

Prices have receded in several important items after many months of steady advances. Production is now so great that it cannot very well hold at the present pace many weeks longer for not enough new orders are coming in to keep it engaged.

Another indication of more deliberateness in steel making is the willingness of many mills to book for prompt delivery, say three or four weeks, whereas previously it was that many months.

Building Is Retarded
The boycott in new building construction may have considerable effect on steel, inasmuch as 15 per cent of the Nation's steel output in 1922 went into building construction, chiefly in the form of fabricated structural steel and reinforcing bars.

Fifty million dollars worth of new construction has been held up at New York alone since labor and raw material prices receded. Part of this raw material is steel and its costliness has been due in large measure to the necessity of builders going to steel jobbers, where they have had to pay \$15 a ton more than mill prices because of the prompt deliveries afforded.

Steel prices have risen approximately 45 per cent over prices a year ago, whereas during the most prolonged period of activity before the war, the gain was only 15 to 17 inclusive. The gain was only 10 to 12 inclusive, however, when there was not so drastic a restriction against immigration.

Major Steel Items Lower
That the impression is gaining that the steel industry has seen its best days for this year is noted by the behavior of steel shares on the stock market. Steel common went below par last week for the first time this year. There is no real strain of pessimism, however, among observers of the industry. In fact a slight falling off of enthusiasm is considered helpful lest the situation go too far.

Bars, plates, and shapes, the major steel items, are slowly but surely working down to a 250 cent, Pittsburgh level, whereas 275 cents was obtained a few days ago. Plates, particularly in shapes and plates, can positively be bought at 250 cents today, while shapes and plates range from 250 to 260 cents, with the bulk of orders still placed at the latter level.

There has been a marked falling off in demand for steel from the oil companies, which are not so anxious to increase storage equipment, now that the price of oil is declining.

Railroad buying is not so conspicuous except in the case of rails, where the carriers are beginning to consider earnestly their second half 1923 and early 1924 requirements. There has been a slight revival in demand from shipbuilders.

Automobile makers have not only slackened in their buying, but in some instances have asked shipments on old contracts to be held up.

No Advances Likely
Most of the independent makers of sheets and tin plate have opened their books for the third quarter and are generally naming the same prices as the Steel Corporation or 3 cents a pound for blue-annealed sheets, 3.85 cents for black and 5 cents for galvanized.

On tin plate many of the independent makers are selling at \$5.50 a box base, though they had expected to obtain \$6. It now appears likely that steel rails will not be advanced from the \$43 price—which has prevailed since Oct. 1, 1923, in spite of the fact that billets, the raw material from which rails are rolled, are still minimum at \$45.

Though steel ingot output in April dropped 80,729 tons for the 30 companies which report to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the daily output was greater than in March because there was one less day, being 110,643 tons daily in April, compared with 109,742 tons in March.

With these figures as a basis the estimated production for the entire country in April was 3,947,793 tons, or at a yearly rate of 47,373,512 tons, whereas the highest output in history was in 1917 at 43,619,200 tons.

It is estimated that the industry works at 94 per cent of capacity today, with the Steel Corporation going at a 97 per cent clip, a gain in both instances of about 1/2 per cent in a week.

Pig Iron Prices Hold
Unfilled orders of the Steel Corporation on its books at the end of April fell 114,823 tons, which was practically the amount of its gain the preceding month. The decline was due, not only to a falling off in new orders, but to a catching up on old orders, due to higher rate of production.

It is predicted that May will show a further decline, as the same situation prevails as did in April, with perhaps even more intensity.

The behavior of the pig iron market is unusual. Business has been the quietest in many months, and yet prices are absolutely firm. Scarcely a furnace operator has been tempted to cut the market to attract orders. The reason is the large backlog of orders which makers have accumulated, so that they can run for three or four months without taking on an additional ton.

Shipments into New England will be much improved by the recent ruling of the New Haven Railroad, which will remove embargoes on May 19. This road has been the stumbling block in getting iron delivered.

depressed for many weeks. Copper is plentiful at 16 1/2c to 16 3/4c delivered, the lowest since before the buying boom in March. The failure of the settlement of the Ruhr problem has kept foreign consumers from buying from America. Domestic consumers evidently overbought on the last purchasing movement, it then having been freely predicted that the metal would go to 18 cents a pound, having actually touched 17 1/2c.

Surplus stocks of copper decreased 15,000,000 pounds in April, but the chances are that May will show no decrease, because of present slow business.

Buyers of fabricated copper and brass products have kept out of the market because of the spectacle of rapidly declining refined copper. The London market for electrolytic copper has been falling off about 5c daily.

The American Smelting and Refining Company on Wednesday made its fourth reduction in lead prices since April 19, their metal now being \$20 a ton cheaper than on that date, the present quotation being 7 1/2 cents a pound. New York. Other sellers offer the metal at 7 1/2 cents.

Spanish lead offerings have been breaking the American market. Consumption here is still heavy, but buyers will not enter the market until more stability is shown.

Zinc is now 1 1/2 cents a pound under the peak price reached in March, now selling at 6 1/2 cents, East St. Louis. Production is gradually increasing throughout the world, and the extreme zinc shortage of a few months ago is a thing of the past.

Tin prices rose moderately all the week, except on Friday, when it dropped 1 cent a pound, closing at 43 cents. Tin is still in demand, although from the market, the principal trading being among dealers.

ROYAL DUTCH CO. DEFENDS BUYING OF SOVIET OIL

LONDON, May 14.—The Royal Dutch Company has issued from Amsterdam a reply to the attacks of former owners of Russian oil properties, in which it contends it never admitted that its interests as oil distributors were identical with those who formerly were owners of Russian oil fields.

When the September agreement was signed the company specifically refused to bind itself not to purchase oil products from the disputed fields. Later when the unanimous agreement of the distributors, including the Royal Dutch and Anglo-Persian seemed feasible, Royal Dutch was prepared to cease further purchases.

When this fell through, however, Sir Henri Detering felt himself free to protect the Royal Dutch interests by purchasing Soviet oil, especially as one former Russian owner who had signed the September agreement was similarly about to make large purchases of Russian oil.

The statement concludes with a suggestion that so long as the British Government entertains commercial relations with Russia, any boycott of Russian products is practically impossible.

MOBILIZING PLAN FOR SECURITIES FACES FAILURE

BERLIN (by mail).—Success is not predicted for the German Government's new campaign to mobilize foreign securities for defense against France. A decree has been issued obliging holders to register securities with the Government. They could then be taken up in exchange for paper marks.

During the war Germany could keep control over foreign securities because business with the enemy was forbidden, and bank secrecy was in force. Now control will be difficult because trade is open, bank secrecy has been restored and patriotism is at a discount.

Government officials regard the decree as a political measure to quiet labor agitation. A similar law was a dead letter in Italy, and Mussolini abolished it. Austria tried to get hold of foreign securities in 1921 and failed. Hungary opened a central stock and bond house last year to control all securities and to advance credit to importers. When it failed to provide importers with the securities agreed, the krona fell to a sixth of its previous value.

MEXICAN BOND CALL EXPECTED

NEW YORK, May 14.—Although the date of issue of a call for Mexican Government bonds, under the agreement made with the Mexican Government last summer by the international committee of bankers on Mexico, has not been fixed, it is learned the request for deposits will be as of June 1. As soon as a sufficient number of bonds has been deposited, the plan will be declared operative and payment of current interest as of Jan. 2 of this year will be begun.

The Mexican Government already has on deposit sufficient funds for meeting the April installment of interest which would have been paid on that date if the call for the deposit of the bonds could have been issued in time and also for the July 1 installment. The two together, it is understood, amount to about \$7,000,000 United States currency.

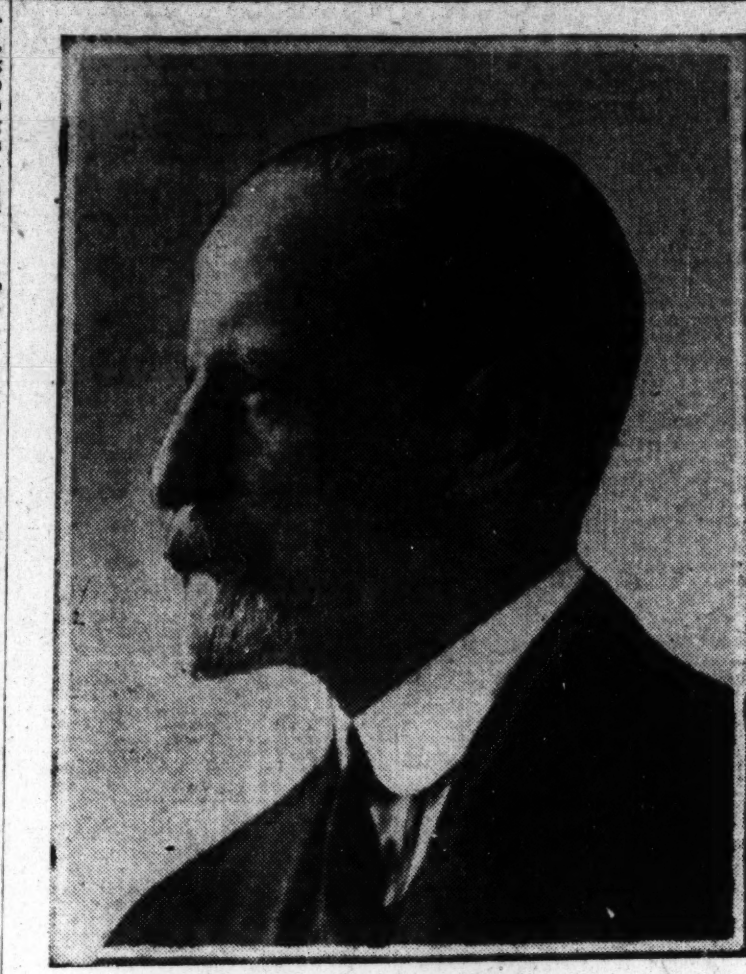
INDIAN LOAN IS LONDON SURPRISE

LONDON, May 14.—The London money market is surprised at the size of the Indian loan (£20,000,000) and terms. The price of issue is 90, which is five points above the original price of similar loan in October, last.

This is the fifth Indian loan issued within the last two years. The interest rate has fallen from 7 per cent to 5 per cent. The total amount to be raised, including the present loan, is £70,000,000. The proceeds are to be used for railway construction and making up of war-time arrears.

FORD HAS 100,000 MEN BUSY

DETROIT, May 14.—More than 100,000 men are employed in Highland Park, River Rouge plants, and other Ford factory units, working three shift-hour shifts.



Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor

SIR FREDERICK WILLIAMS-TAYLOR has not only greatly enhanced his reputation as an international banker during his nine years' tenure of office as general manager of the Bank of Montreal, but he has attained great popularity socially. He is approachable to a degree, a sound economist, and possesses a keen and appreciative sense of humor.

Frederick Williams-Taylor was raised at Moncton, N. B., and his early education was given him privately by his father. When only a little lad he entered the services of the Bank of Montreal, then one of the growing institutions of the young Dominion. His early banking experience was gleaned in the various offices of the bank, where he received a thorough training in many departments.

Sound application brought him to the attention of his superiors and in 1897 he was appointed assistant inspector, with head office at Montreal. This appointment was only a stepping-stone to better things, and within another six years his work brought forth a further reward in appointment to the joint management of the Chicago office of the bank.

Three years later, in 1906, saw him installed in London, England, as manager of the Bank of Montreal's branch in the British metropolis, and his career brought him into close and constant touch with many of the leading bankers and banking houses of the world. It was during his term in London that Mr. Williams-Taylor received his knighthood. During his stay in London he made a reputation for himself as an economist, receiving, in 1911, the silver medal awarded by the Royal Society of Arts for his paper "Canada and Canadian Banking."

Upon his return to Canada Sir Frederick entered upon his duties as general manager of the Bank of Montreal. As the leading bank of the Dominion, the Bank of Montreal has always taken a position of bankers for the Canadian Government. The financing carried out by the country was largely handled through the bank, and the war loans were carried out with the bank playing an important part in their success. The vast international financial problem was energetically tackled by Sir Frederick and his associates, and they acquitted themselves with much honor.

Sir Frederick, besides his Bank of Montreal position, is president of the Canadian Bankers' Association; director, Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited; director, Liverpool & London and Globe Insurance Company, and director and member of the executive committee of the Royal Trust Company.

ADVANCE RUMELY BOOKINGS LARGER

Gain in First Four Months of Year Forty Per Cent—Working Capital

Bookings of the Advance Rumely Company for the first four months of this year were approximately 40 per cent ahead of the corresponding period of 1922. Actual billings and deliveries for these months were behind the rate of orders.

April showed sales billed of only 14 per cent ahead of a year ago. Shipments would have been larger had it not been that deliveries of raw material were delayed, while on the face increased business figures show work orders on hand.

It is pointed out that the last year was an extremely poor one in the trade generally and, even with higher sales for the first quarter, Advance Rumely probably just about broke even.

With shipments of finished products increasing, earnings for May and later months should show up better. On present indications the company should be able to do better than dividend requirements for the preferred and show something for the common.

With farmers still in unsatisfactory financial condition, the lot of the company manufacturing agricultural machinery is becoming more difficult and extremely liberal credit facilities are being asked.

In addition, advancing steel prices are pushing up production costs, while labor is also moving up. During prosperous times, immediately after the war, farmers were paying as high as 75 per cent cash for machinery, with the balance on time. Now sales are being made with small cash payments and paper running along into three years in extreme cases. This places the burden of financing the farmer on the agricultural companies.

Advance Rumely Company is well fixed as working capital is now about \$12,000,000 more than enough for its needs. With outlook still uncertain for these concerns interests in touch with the company's affairs point out that it is too early to talk of placing the preferred stock back on full dividend basis. The stock is a 6 per cent issue and 3 per cent annually has been paid since April 1919, when the payment was halted.

POSTUM MAY INCREASE STOCK

NEW YORK, May 14.—Directors of the Postum Cereal Company, Inc., have decided to recommend to the stockholders that the common capital stock be increased from 200,000 shares to 400,000 in anticipation of a 100 per cent stock dividend, it was announced today. The new stock would be placed on a 2 1/2 dividend basis.

EXPORTS EXPAND SLIGHTLY

WASHINGTON, May 14.—United States March exports were \$341,162,349, compared with \$339,979,817 in March, 1922. For nine months the total is \$2,945,447,400, compared with \$2,838,061,345 in the last previous similar period.

IMPAIRMENT OF MORRIS FORTUNE IS NOW REVEALED

Bank Stocks of Members of Packing House Liquidated—Business Less Active

CHICAGO, May 14 (Special).—The aftermath of the Armour-Morris packing house merger is proving almost as interesting as the original transaction. When the annual report of Armour & Co. was made public recently, it was disclosed that an additional \$10,000,000 of the 5 1/2 per cent bonds of the Delaware Armour Corporation had been issued and placed "for the purpose of reducing the Morris indebtedness," as stated by President F. Edson White in his report to the stockholders.

Severe Losses Revealed
Now it transpires that some substantial amounts of Chicago bank stocks held by Edward and Nelson Morris have been trusted, and are being liquidated, probably with the same end in view.

It was not generally realized before these developments how seriously the Morris interests had become impaired by the severe losses sustained in the packing industry generally in the last two or three years.

The bank stock holdings of Edward Morris amount to about \$525,000, while those of Nelson are somewhat smaller. Besides about 100 shares in the First National Bank they are scattered among eight other banks in which the Morris interests always have been prominent. These banks are in strong financial position and for years have had high earnings.

The liquidation has not affected adversely the price of the stocks of these banks, and probably will not, as they do not amount to more than a few hundred shares in any one case, the stocks command high prices, are desirable and can easily be placed at current quotations.

Some Holdings Unaffected
The bank stock holdings of the estate of the late Edward Morris are not affected by these operations. They amount to more than \$2,000,000. About as much more is represented by the bank stock holdings of other members of the family, which also are not involved.

The Morris interests have been prominent as holders of the securities of Chicago financial houses ever since the time of Nelson Morris, the founder of the family fortune. Through distribution of parts of his estate, as well as that of his son, Edward Morris Sr., to relatives in the different branches of the family, much of these holdings have been scattered, but in the aggregate they are still very large, approaching in value those of the Armour family group, which amount to about \$6,000,000.

These securities have always been regarded as prime investments. They sell at prices which bring the dividend return down to about 4 or 5 per cent, but with bank profits running from 10 to 20 per cent there is a constant accumulation of earnings and increase in book value which makes the profit to the investor over a number of years much larger than the apparent yield.

Let-up in Business
The let-up in business activity about which much is heard of late is illustrated in the weekly statement of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, showing the movement of credits. The figures show a decline in individual deposit accounts, are generally regarded as a more accurate business index than the weekly reports of clearing.

For the week ended May 9 aggregate debits to individual deposit accounts reported by 235 banks in 31 clearing houses of the seventh reserve district amounted to \$1,130,481,000, an increase of 23.3 per cent compared with the corresponding week last year, which reflects the commercial expansion of the twelfth month; but debits reported for the same week 265 banks in 35 clearing house cities in the district total \$1,149,276,000, a decrease of 18.4 per cent compared with the previous week.

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC HAVING ACTIVE BUSINESS

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company is working at capacity in every department excepting the radio division. The production of small motors at present is nearly 300 per cent greater than a year ago, while the automotive equipment production about the same as last year. A. B. Reynolds, works manager of the company at East Springfield, Mass., predicts that radio is due for a revival.

"Production in our radio department," said Mr. Reynolds, "has fallen off since January, chiefly because we have suspended operations to a certain extent while disposing of an enormous accumulated stock of apparatus completed last year. The demand has been so large that our surplus stocks have been nearly absorbed and we shall resume production in this department at the normal rate soon. I expect to see radio come back this year. We are employing 3100 as compared with 2450 a year ago. The outlook for industry in the electrical field is very favorable. If the radio demand continues, we expect to be more busy during the next four than during the past four months."

OIL REFINING PROPERTY SOLD

At a foreclosure sale of the property of the Massachusetts Oil Refining Company Saturday the property was sold for \$2,500,000. The company has \$5,000,000 7 per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding, of which \$1,000,000 are pledged as collateral for \$750,000 notes. The protective committee, representing the bondholders, was unwilling to meet the successful auctioneering bid, and as a consequence the plan of reorganization formulated by the committee will not be carried out.

Arthur F. Ray of Putnam, Bell, Dutch & Santry, acting for A. B. Leach of A. B. Leach & Co., was the successful bidder.

MILLS END NIGHT WORK

The Great Fall Manufacturing Company of Somersworth, N. H., has discontinued night work. The company has been running about 18 per cent of its looms nights on heavy sheetings. The Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company of Salmon Falls has discontinued night operation. The company manufactures tire duck. Both companies are running substantially 100 per cent on day shifts.

REPUBLIC RUBBER SALE MAY 23

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 14.—The sale of the Republic Rubber Corporation has been postponed until May 15. Leading tire manufacturers have visited the plant within the last six weeks. The creditors' committee has been negotiating in New York with a prospective purchaser.

INDUSTRY'S AMPLE WORKING CAPITAL

Large Concerns Have Plenty of Cash—Steel First, Ford Next

Industry is rich in cash and working capital and will be able to take care of expanding business. A large number of corporations are lenders of money on the Street, having more cash than they need in spite of 100 per cent operations.

Twenty-nine large corporations, based on their last annual reports, had an aggregate of \$1,180,764,886 cash and investment securities.

United States Steel headed the list with \$313,633,206. Ford Motor was second with \$197,007,382.

Third on the list was American Telephone & Telegraph with \$119,680,314, followed by General Electric with \$85,314,538 and Armour with \$51,374,748.

Combined working capital of these industrial corporations was \$2,488,820,374. Of that amount 47 per cent represented cash and investment securities.

In working capital, United States Steel headed the list, with \$538,371,245. Ford Motor comes second with \$228,389,441. General Electric comes third with \$179,680,230. International Harvester fourth with \$143,721,971 and General Motors fifth with \$128,476,237.

Steel working capital is equal to 37.2 per cent of operating liabilities. Ford Motor's ratio is 1312 per cent and General Electric's 80.9 per cent.

The equipment companies are well supplied with cash and working capital. Baldwin's working capital is equal to 72.3 per cent of capitalization and American Locomotive 76.4 per cent. International Harvester reports 90.7 per cent and American Woolen 87.1 per cent.

MONEY MARKET
Current quotations follow:
Call loans—5 1/2%
Renewal rate—5 1/2%
Outside com'l paper—5 1/2%
Yard money—5 1/2%
Customers' com'l ins.—5 1/2%
Individ. cus. col. ins.—5 1/2%

Clearing House Figures
Bar silver in New York—\$2.14
Bar silver in London—\$2.14
Mexican dollars—\$1.10
Domestic bar silver—\$1.10

Acceptance Market
Spot, Boston delivery.
Prime eligible banks—4 1/2%
30-day bills—4 1/2%
60-day bills—4 1/2%
90-day bills—4 1/2%
120-day bills—4 1/2%
180-day bills—4 1/2%
270-day bills—4 1/2%
360-day bills—4 1/2%

Leading Central Bank Rates
The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States quote the discount rate as follows:
Boston—4 1/2%
New York—4 1/2%
Philadelphia—4 1/2%
Cleveland—4 1/2%
Richmond—4 1/2%
Atlanta—4 1/2%
St. Louis—4 1/2%
San Francisco—4 1/2%
Chicago—4 1/2%
Dallas—4 1/2%
Denver—4 1/2%
Portland—4 1/2%

Foreign Exchange Rates
Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:
Sterling—Current \$4.82, Previous \$4.82, Parity \$4.86
Cables—Current \$4.82, Previous \$4.82, Parity \$4.86
French franc—Current .0653, Previous .0653, Parity .0653
Belgian franc—Current .0574, Previous .0574, Parity .0574
Swiss franc—Current .18, Previous .18, Parity .18
Lire—Current .0490, Previous .0490, Parity .0490
Holland—Current .2028, Previous .2028, Parity .2028
Holland—Current .3808, Previous .3808, Parity .3808
Norway—Current .1644, Previous .1644, Parity .1644
Denmark—Current .1871, Previous .1871, Parity .1871
Spain—Current .1522, Previous .1522, Parity .1522
Portugal—Current .045, Previous .045, Parity .045
Greece—Current .0165, Previous .0165, Parity .0165
Austria—Current .0144, Previous .0144, Parity .0144
Argentina—Current .113, Previous .113, Parity .113
Brazil—Current .0215, Previous .0215, Parity .0215
Poland—Current .021, Previous .021, Parity .021
Hungary—Current .0002, Previous .0002, Parity .0002
Serbia—Current .0194, Previous .0194, Parity .0194
Finland—Current .0275, Previous .0275, Parity .0275
Czechoslovakia—Current .0298, Previous .0298, Parity .0298
Rumania—Current .0047, Previous .0047, Parity .0047
Shanghai (cash)—Current .7425, Previous .7425, Parity .7425
Hong Kong—Current .4565, Previous .4565, Parity .4565
Bombay—Current .492, Previous .492, Parity .492
Yokohama—Current .492, Previous .492, Parity .492
Uruguay—Current .7975, Previous .7975, Parity .7975
Chile—Current .13, Previous .13, Parity .13
Peru—Current .480, Previous .480, Parity .480

LONDON QUOTATIONS
LONDON, May 14.—Consols for money here today were 88, Grand Trunk 84, De Beers 14 1/2, Rand Mines 2 1/2. Money, 1 1/2 per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 1 1/2 per cent; three months' bills, 2 1/2 per cent.

7% First Mortgage Serial Gold Bonds
secured by property of more than three times the value of the bond issue, personally guaranteed by men of full financial responsibility and of the highest moral standard, and with the income from a long established and going manufacturing business.

These bonds are specially recommended as a high-class investment. Issued in denominations of \$100 to \$500—maturing 3 to 5 years.

Let us send you our bulletin telling details about these splendid bonds.

NORTHERN BOND AND MORTGAGE COMPANY
Central Bldg., SEATTLE, WASH.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY REVENUE BEST SINCE 1917

Net Profit in 1922 \$4,514,954 Less Than Record Year—Canal Strong Competitor

NEW YORK, May 14.—Net revenue from railway operations in 1922, aggregating \$68,854,713, exceeded that of any year since the record year 1917, but was \$4,514,954 less than in that year, it is disclosed by the thirty-ninth annual report of the Southern Pacific Company, made public today.

Net railway operating income for 1922 totaled \$4,514,954, an increase of more than \$10,000,000 compared with 1921, and net income from the railroad property and proprietary companies, combined, totaled \$32,600,150, as compared with \$30,618,777 the previous year.

The direct cost of the shipmen's strike is estimated by Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive committee, as \$3,500,000.

"Competition for transcontinental traffic by the steamship lines operating through the Panama Canal," he said in a statement to stockholders, "has been intensified by a rate war between the steamship lines, and the volume of tonnage shipped through the canal was nearly 100 per cent greater in 1922 than during the preceding year."

"The rates are unfairly handicapped in meeting the rates through the Panama Canal by the long and short haul provision of the interstate commerce law, under which they are not permitted, unless specifically authorized by the Interstate Commerce Commission, to make the necessary rates upon the traffic which is competitive with the canal steamship lines, without unnecessary reductions of intermediate rates upon traffic which is not competitive with the steamship lines."

STEEL CONCERN CUTS BAR PRICES

LONDON, May 14.—Siemens Steel Makers at Swansea, Wales, have reduced the price of steel bars from £10 to £9 10s 8d a ton, less 3s 6d for consumption.

The reductions are to meet changing conditions in steel, tin plate, and bars, and help to revive business.

FRENCH BUDGET BALANCES

LONDON, May 14.—The French ordinary budget for 1923 has been provisionally balanced by the Senate finance commission, by reducing expenditures and increasing revenue estimates. The budget shows a surplus of 22,753,000 francs; estimated receipts, 23,135,000 francs; estimated expenditures, 22,753,000 francs; and estimated surplus, 382,000,000 francs. Some newspapers predict supplementary expenditures will wipe out this surplus.

APRIL GOLD MOVEMENT

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Gold imports into the United States during April exceeded exports of the metal by more than \$3,000,000, according to figures made public today by the United States Commerce Department. The imports were given as \$9,108,470 and exports as \$655,235.

GERMAN BANK STATEMENT

BERLIN, May 14.—There was an increase of more than 177,118,000,000 marks in the note circulation of the State Bank of Germany during the week ending May 12. The total note circulation is now 6,723,102,525,000 marks, a new high record.

CAR REPAIR FIGURES

Freight cars in need of repairs May 1 totaled 210,505, or 9.2 per cent of the number "on line." This is a decrease from the number on April 15, when there were 214,474, or 9.4 per cent, according to the American Railway Association.

Classified Advertisements

BY STATES AND CITIES

REAL ESTATE
NORTH SHORE ESTATE
FOR SALE
MARBLEHEAD, MASS.

In Clifton, near Swampscott line, rare combination of ocean and country view, high rolling land on water front, accessible and private; less than hour's drive from Boston over good highway; 8 minutes walk from railroad station; modern house of 14 rooms and 4 baths, built in 1912; greenhouse, garden, swimming pool, garage for 3 cars with living quarters for chauffeur's family; all buildings in first-class condition; large well maintained pool and other attractive features; 1 mile to 18-hole golf club; this beautiful estate has been carefully planned and landscaped by a well-known artist, and the lawns, borders and garden put into high state of cultivation; a place of property such as is not often on the market. Address Box B-21, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Wyoming Irrigated Land

FOR SALE—Several thousand acres under City Act, with full water rights; can now be sold to settlers for \$35.00 per acre; owner's other interests are away; this City Act project is for sale as a whole, at price to suit purchaser; land is irrigated, about 100 miles from Rock Springs, adjoining county seat, New County, on State Route, Highway No. 10, near the town of Teton, National Park. Address OWEN, 1107 North Louise St., Glendale, Calif.

MARAVISTA-BY-THE-SEA

The new Cape Cod bungalow colony in Palm Beach, Fla. Choice high-grade cottage lots, overlooking bay and ocean; white, double bath; beach; \$150 to \$500, none higher; new bungalows with double lot and garage for sale at \$2,500; and for illustrated circular, 1923 Calendar, address, M. S. C. P. O. Box 2589, Boston, Mass.

RAYSHORE, Long Island, N. Y.—Modern stucco house, five bedrooms, 4 bathrooms, 2 carports, swimming pool, double garage with chauffeur's quarters, directly on water, boat landing; comfortable, year-round home. Plot 75x200; price \$30,000 is considerably below reproduction. Box 1438, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

NUTLEY PARK, NEW JERSEY—Beautiful home of 11 rooms, bath, electricity, gas, steam heat, sewerage, fruit, shade trees, etc. Address OWEN, 1107 North Louise St., Glendale, Calif.

ENTIRE 10-acre tract Oklahoma prospective oil, gas and mineral land for \$150; choice of 7 counties; terms \$10 down, \$10 monthly; lot class bank ref. D. G. C. Williams, Tel. Midway 921, 6436 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.

DETROIT, MICH.

If you would buy or sell a home let me help you find the right place or person. MISS HOPKINSON, 400 Oakland, Bldg. 668-W.

WOODBRIDGE, N. J.—For sale, building lot 50x100, Center St.; high elevation; good residential section near Union for Butler and Hackett. P. B. LUND, 198 Clark St., Jersey City, N. J.

FOR SALE—Furnished eight-room summer cottage on Macatawa Bay, Michigan; price \$3,000. A. BERGMAN, 222 Fine Avenue, Long Beach, California.

For Oklahoma Oil Properties and Real Estate Write Y. M. BERRIMAN, Chickasha, Oklahoma.

SAN FRANCISCO, S. W. cor 23rd and Dolores—Lot 7410, 8 ft. 6 in. front, 100 ft. deep, 100 ft. wide; price \$24,000, \$5,000 cash, balance \$19,000 in 10 years; 5% interest; 1st mortgage; 1st class bank ref. D. G. C. Williams, Tel. Midway 921, 6436 University Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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FOR homes, lots, Bellingham's better buys, or business space see or address MILLER HERTZEL, 505 Somerset, Calif.

PRELIMINARY, QUE—250-acre farm for sale, including 11-room house; desirable purchase. Address Owner, B. DEMING, R. M. D. 2, 251 W. 26th St.

SOUTHERN Berkshire, overlooking Twin Lake, 8-room modern bungalow; 10 minutes to station; 15 minutes to city; 15 minutes to city; 15 minutes to city. Write, Apt. 42, 945 Woodcrest Ave., New York City.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—Five rooms and bath, nicely furnished, large screened veranda, janitor serv., phone, hot water, hot and cold running water, central heating, etc. Address OWEN, 1107 North Louise St., Glendale, Calif.

BROOKVILLE, N. Y.—11-room house, including studio, 5 baths, garage, surrounded by shade trees; delightfully situated; June-October; 10 minutes to station; 15 minutes to city; 15 minutes to city; 15 minutes to city. Write, Apt. 42, 945 Woodcrest Ave., New York City.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—New, beautiful furnished single room, centrally located, high and slightly elevated; corner, on car line, 7 minutes to center of city. Address OWEN, 1107 North Louise St., Glendale, Calif.

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NEW YORK CITY, 25-28 Jackson Heights, Elmhurst, L. I.—June to October, bright, fire-room studio apt., centrally located, outside, light, golf, tennis, gardens; 20 minutes away from Grand Central; city and country combined. W. O. REESE, Phone Haverley 2902.

NEW YORK CITY, 611 W. 112th St.—7 rooms, bath, central heating, 13th St. car, very comfortable; June to Oct. or one year. Call Mrs. C. H. BROWN, 1770 A.P. 9.

NEW YORK CITY, 256 W. 73rd St.—Attractive 2-room apt., opposite Ansonia Hotel; summer rates. Phone South 2840.

NEW YORK CITY—Bergin, 5 rooms, 2 baths (less than unfurnished rent), \$167. Phone Marling, Riverside 5067.

Large, light room, 1 light, housekeeping. FARNSWORTH.

ROXBURY, Wabon Street, off Warren—Six rooms, studio, six modern, telephone. Roxbury 1832-W. SMITH.

YONKERS, N. Y.—2-room furnished apartment from June 1st. Tel. Yonkers 6445. MRS. FILER, 154 Radford St.

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CANADIAN EXHIBITION

TORONTO, Ont., May 8 (Special Correspondence)—H. de Clerval, commercial representative of France, who was in Toronto yesterday, informed the managing director of the Canadian National Exhibition, that France was prepared to take 3000 square feet of space in the International section of the Pure Food Building.

Spain is also to be represented this year, E. Echaniz, commercial representative of that country, agreeing to take space in the new building. He says that Spain proposes to exhibit lace, jewelry, and other articles of Spanish manufacture. Sir John Tullock, representing Holland has indicated that that country will also take space.

DETROIT, HOST TO BOOKSELLERS—Six hundred booksellers and buyers from over the United States will attend the twenty-third annual convention of the American Booksellers Association here, May 14 to 17. Irving Bachelier, Fannie Hurst and other writers are expected to be present.

HOUSES AND APARTMENTS TO LET

BUSINESS woman desires lady to share apartment in Cambridge; Christian Scientist preferred; references exchanged. Address E-24, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Furnished 7 rooms with 2 baths and maid's room; marine view and accessible to business sections; will rent from June 1st to October 1st, or less time; price \$250 a month. Apply with references to J. B. KAWLEY, 1020 Union St.

OFFICES TO LET

ADDITIONAL connecting office space desirable for practitioners; available part or whole time. Helen Friend Robinson, room 529, Colonial Bldg., Boston, Tel. mornings Beach 3337.

CHICAGO—Practitioner's office to let mornings; pleasant suite. R. T. The Christian Science Monitor, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO—Small private office in Wright Bldg., near office, P. O. Box 10442.

NEW YORK CITY, 41 W. 90th St.—Unusually large sunny front room, kitchenette, adjoining bathroom; private house; also smaller room.

NEW YORK CITY, 612 W. 112th St., near Broadway—Large, attractive, cool room; elevator; apt. 11; reasonable. Cathedral 5231.

NEW YORK CITY, 55 Central Park West—Apartment suite, single room; park view; references. Apt. 4-N.

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COUNTRY BOARD—LADY living in the country will share her home with another lady; references; references exchanged. Write Apt. 6, 48 W. 12nd St., New York City.

SALESMEN WANTED

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THE HOME FORUM

Dr. Johnson Talks at Bath

ON THE 26th of April, 1776, Mr. Boswell came to Bath, where he put up at the Pelican Inn, and found a note waiting for him from Mr. and Mrs. Thrale, in whose company his illustrious friend was visiting that resort, and another from the illustrious friend himself. The Thrales were going out that evening, but Dr. Johnson wrote that he would sit at home. So, records Boswell, "I went to him directly, and before Mr. and Mrs. Thrale returned, we had, by ourselves, some hours of tea-drinking and talk."

I opened Boswell the other day at random and came upon that visit, which coincided so nicely with the spring season that I allowed myself to reverse the direction of time and join the interesting couple at Bath. Such, within its limits, is the magic carpet provided by literature, which not only conveys the traveler but provides a comfortable and desirable invisibility. I am by no means certain, for example, that the doctor and his biographer would welcome me: "Sir," he might say, "where did you come from? And who invited you?" It would secure no quick and hearty welcome to admit that I came from America, for of Americans Dr. Johnson had no high and hospitable opinion. "Rascals—Robbers—Pirates," he once called them, while, says Boswell, "I sat in great uneasiness, lamenting his heat of temper; till, by degrees, I diverted his attention to other topics." That was later than April, 1776. There was then no morning newspaper in which Dr. Johnson might read what was happening in America a few hours after it had happened. But the limitation of the magic carpet in this case is that Mr. Boswell was so much more interested in the conversation of his eminent playfellow than in the environment in which he conversed. Here, indeed, his famous biography lacks something that would add materially to its interest, for I do not see Dr. Johnson enjoying himself in Bath. I only hear him as he might just as well be enjoying himself anywhere else.

"I shall group together such of his sayings as I preserved during the few days," says biographer Boswell, and so omits altogether an environment that, it would seem, might have elicited amusing criticism by his distinguished companion. Beau Nash, to be sure, was no longer King of Bath, but fashion and frivolity flourished there, and one would like to hear the doctor's comment on the prevailing style of feminine head-dress. The Bath Guide in 1776 had something to say about it.

"In short, head and feather And wig altogether, With wonder and joy would delight ye."

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Like the picture I've seen Of thy adorable queen Of the beautiful, blest Otaheite."

However, though Boswell makes no mention of the Bath Guide, they met a gentleman who wanted to go to Otaheite, or, as we now call it, Tahiti; three years' residence, he

should like to hear that lively and extravagant story by Mrs. Thrale.

One day they went to Bristol, where they were dissatisfied with their inn. "Let us see now," said Mr. Boswell, "how we should describe it." Dr. Johnson was "ready with his gallery." He cast at his companion, so I imagine, a jovial and preparatory glance. "Describe it, sir," said he. "Why, it was so bad that Boswell wished to be in Scotland!"

Think

Think the ragged turf-boy urges O'er the dusty road his asses; Think on sea-shore far the lonely Heron wings along the sand; Think, in woodland under oak-boughs Now the streaming sunbeams pass; And bethink thee thou art servant To the same all-moving hand. —Charles Weekes.

everywhere on a shining black background, glowing and flashing and vibrating. The squares are black jeweled lakes, surrounded by black jeweled cliffs; the steady drip of rain grows louder, more insistent as the hour grows later and the other noises cease; a wet night in the city, love! A black and gold world sparkling and shimmering in the darkness beneath the persistent pouring of the rain.



The Port of Kiel, on the Baltic

Flecker's Poetry

"By the way, who is Flecker? Is he any good?"

It was Ezra Pound, I remember, who asked me this question, in all good faith, some time after the publication of "The Golden Journey to Samarkand." The question impressed me because it seemed to emphasize one of Flecker's most valuable qualities: he was never fashionable, never joined any mutual admiration society, and never depended, for inspiration, upon the reactions of any gang or clique. He met very few of his brother-poets. After his Oxford days he could never be said to have belonged to any particular set; and though he was, with some notable exceptions, generously treated by reviewers (despite his strictures upon them), he was never boomed by any one circle of critics. I don't suppose that he even knew the names of any of the critics who noticed his books in the principal London papers. "The literary people who admired him were scattered, widely divergent types, mostly unknown to one another. As a poet he stood upon his own feet. He followed his own path, looking neither to the right nor to the left, and as soon as he had 'found himself' he was apparently but little influenced by any of his contemporaries."

Flecker, at a very early age, must have been perfectly conscious that he was a poet; and, having a passion for the art of poetry for its own sake, he set to work to make himself as fine a poet as it was within his nature and capacity to become. Allied with his extraordinary facility went an equally extraordinary power of restraint and of self-criticism; and he knew all about the value of taking pains. In his school days and at Oxford, his output of verse was enormous. He imitated all his favorite poets fluently and easily, and probably with a fairly clear notion in his head that these outpourings were metrical exercises and nothing more. As a corrective to his gush of experiment—the first delighted leaps from the earth of one who is determined at least to fly—he early acquired the habit of making translations, and there is no doubt that the labour and concentration involved in them were of immense help to him throughout his life, while the translations themselves, at their best, now form by no means the most negligible part of his "Collected Poems."

Flecker's career as a poet is one of unbroken progress up to and including "The Golden Journey to Samarkand."—Douglas Goldring, in "James Elroy Flecker."

The Canterbury Tales

How essentially, how intimately English the famous poem is! So admirably has he managed to interweave the various tales with the encounters and casual dialogues of the actual wayfarers that, long before Broughton on Ble is reached, we have come to feel that we ourselves might be one of the company, so vividly is the motley troop brought before our eyes in a very ludicrous and fanciful manner. Johnson looked a little angry, and said, "Nay, madam, when you are declaiming, declaim; and when you are calculating, calculate." Mrs. Thrale, I imagine, curbed her liveliness. It is an entertaining scene, but all too brief. I should like to hear more in detail Dr. Johnson and Mr. Boswell seriously analysing, article by article, their friend's domestic expenditures. I

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN, that province of Germany bordering on Denmark, is the southern part of the Cimbric Peninsula, which extends northward between the North Sea and the Baltic and has been, since the early days of history, the link between the Germanic and Scandinavian countries. Although it is only a small country, it is distinguished for the variety of its landscape. Along the western coast is the marsh country, adjacent to the North Sea. Here, for many centuries, men have fought to retain possession of the land which they had wrested from the sea in a hard struggle. In the middle, there are districts of barren land and heath, where the soil yields but a small harvest to the peasant's toil. Toward the east, there is the Baltic coast, which, with its attractive bays and wood hills, has throughout quite a lovely character. Among all the cities along the coast Kiel is the largest. But the proudest days for Kiel were before the war, when a great festival was held annually during the month of June, and when many people came to witness the international yacht races. During the traveling season tourists still come to enjoy the attractions of the city and the lovely bay of the Baltic Sea. Our picture shows a characteristic view of the port, with large mercantile buildings and the distant tower of the City Hall reflected in the water, and with some of the small sailing vessels, which carry cargoes between the cities along the coast.

Glittering Night

All day the city had lain, gray and dismal, under a gray sky and a driving, unremitting rain. The house fronts were soaked and sodden, the paving-stones under foot were coated with brown mud, while dirty puddles lay in every hollow of stone or asphalt; umbrellas bobbed and collided on the sidewalks like an army of militant mushrooms; foot-passengers hurried and jostled; while trams, carriages, and motors splashed by throwing up fountains of muddy water on either side to the pedestrians' increased discontent.

But, the amazing transformation! The loveliness when darkness falls! Then the wet city becomes a world of black and gold, gleaming, iridescent; it dons a vesture of shimmering black satin, spangled with diamonds and rubies, embroidered with silver and with gold. The wide squares are spread with a shining black carpet, interwoven with spangles of colored light flung down by the street lamps and the lighted windows. Every puddle is ablaze, every house-front is shimmering and catching the reflections of passing vehicles and street lights. Every arc-lamp along the way is surrounded, in the damp air, with a halo of a myriad needle-points of rainbow colors. The trams, with their green and gold and ruby lights, run brightly along, trailing their glow reflections on the ground. The motors and carriages flash to and fro in a blaze of white light, shining and reflected from the dark wet ground.

The streets run between the houses, with their wet, black surfaces gleaming like golden water, in which the many lighted windows are reflected in long banners of colored lights. Every umbrella catches the light and gives back reflections of gold and silver; every puddle shines like a jewel; liquid light and color glitter

"Unto the Hills"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor. Our valley has two mountain walls Broad-based in granite, topped with flint, Whereover the cloud-shadow sprawls Hour after hour, and twilight falls With many a softly deepening tint. The stars, like swarms of golden bees, Leap from their polished eastern hills.

And winter moons go down afire, Tangled among the hemlock trees That wave along the westward hills.

The secrets of old time are theirs. So long, in that unaging sky, Among those aimless azure airs, They've watched, from their eternal stairs, Our noisy centuries blow by.

Yet dear to them are clouds and wings And silver-footed rain and snow, And all frail transitory things. Deep in their hearts some small bird sings, That sang ten thousand years ago.

And lives with no strength of their own. Oh, many a tree and blade and flower, Have come to being there and grown Strong with their strength, their dim, unknown, Deep-sunken reservoirs of power.

Even our human hearts that yearn With meanings they cannot express From such companionship may learn Some secrets of their taciturn And patient everlastingness.

Odell Shepard.

Pascal, and French Prose

Still the flood of "Precious" literature poured from the press—dull, comforted epics, and stilted epigrams on my lady's eyebrow, and learned dissertations decked out in sparkling tinsel. . . . Then suddenly one day a small pamphlet in the form of a letter appeared on the bookshelves of Paris; and with its appearance the long reign of confused ideals and misguided efforts came to an end for ever. The pamphlet was the first of Pascal's *Lettres Provinciales*—the work which ushered into being the great classical age—the Grand Siècle of Louis XIV.

In the *Lettres Provinciales* Pascal created French prose—the French prose that we know today, the French prose which ranks by virtue of its vigour, elegance, and precision as a unique thing in the literature of the world. Earlier prose writers—Joinville, Froissart, Rabelais, Montaigne—had been in turns charming, or picturesque, or delicate, or overflowing with vitality; but none had struck upon the really characteristically French note. They lacked form, and those fine qualities of strength and clarity which form alone can give. The "Precious" writers had dimly realized the importance of form, but they had not realized at all the importance of simplicity. This was Pascal's great discovery. His sentences are clear, straightforward, and distinct; and they are bound together into a succession of definitely articulated paragraphs, which are constructed, not on the system of mere haphazard aggregation, but according to the logical development of thought. Thus Pascal's prose, like the verse of Malherbe and Corneille, is based upon reason; it is primarily intel-

Overcoming Physical Diagnoses

Written for The Christian Science Monitor.

THE Psalmist tells us that the days of mortal man are as grass. "As a flower of the field, so he flourisheth. For the wind passeth over it, and it is gone; and the place thereof shall know it no more." This is a physical diagnosis; that is to say, life is being judged from the viewpoint of the physical senses alone. The Psalmist, however, as well as other Biblical writers, differed much from the diagnosticians of today, because these Biblical writers made it plain that they were not speaking of true being or spiritual man, but rather of so-called mortal and physical personality, which believes itself to be apart from God, and in many ways opposed to Him. For instance, when Isaiah wished to sum up the problem which calls itself a mortal, he declared with emphasis: "Cease ye from man, whose breath is in his nostrils: for wherein is he to be accounted of?" Nevertheless, although this distinction between so-called mortal and immortal man is made plain in the Bible, the carnally minded, believing only in matter, have never left off making physical diagnoses, being firmly convinced that they have done, and are doing, something worth while, even though Isaiah exposed such a mistaken viewpoint thousands of years ago.

Now, whenever physical diagnosis is spoken of, it is usually and quite naturally associated with the medical profession. But the making of physical diagnosis is by no means limited to physicians; for, as may be readily seen, every mortal who believes in matter, or in life and intelligence apart from God, Spirit, is making such diagnoses. Anyone who understands Christian Science, even slightly, will be able to detect so-called mortal mind at work making them, and will be amazed to find how busy it seems to be. Mortals, with mistaken zeal, continue to make physical diagnoses, and, even though they are unreliable, seek to impress upon humanity the accuracy of these mental pictures. Hence we have the reason why such great numbers are today bearing heavy burdens of sorrow and fear, burdens that make their whole life miserable. To such, Christian Science comes with a message of cheer—even the assurance that here and now fear may be overcome, and the burdens of sorrow and disease removed. With a great sense of exultation Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 227): "Christian Science raises the standard of liberty and cries: 'Follow me! Escape from the bondage of sickness, sin, and death!' Jesus marked out the way. Citizens of the world, accept the 'glorious liberty of the children of God,' and be free! This is your divine right. The

lectual. But, with Pascal, the intellect expresses itself even more exactly. The last vestiges of medieval ambiguities have been discarded; the style is perfectly modern, and wonderfully did Pascal master the resources of the great instrument which he had forged, that it is true to say that no reader who wishes to realize once for all the great qualities of French prose could do better than turn straight to the *Lettres Provinciales*. Here he will find the lightness and the strength, the exquisite polish and the delicious wit, the lambent irony and the ordered movement, which no other language spoken by man has ever quite been able to produce. . . . In sheer genius Pascal ranks among the very greatest writers who have lived upon this earth. And his genius was not simply artistic; it displayed itself no less in his character and in the quality of his thought. These are the sides of him which are revealed with extraordinary splendour in his *Pensées*—a collection of notes intended to form the basis for an elaborate treatise in defense of Christianity. . . . The style of many of these passages surpasses in brilliance and force even that of the *Lettres Provinciales*. In addition, one hears the intimate voice of Pascal, speaking upon the profoundest problems of existence—Lynton Strachey, in "Landmarks in French Literature."

Leaving England

Now I was leaving Berkshire. I walked through the conservatory off the Adam room, shaded by heavy ferns, into the garden, and along the lavender path. Lavender grew everywhere, and on this late autumn day its perfume mingled with the smell of rich fruit from the orchards, and enticed the bees that hovered over the last blossoms. I went over the eighteenth century bridge, and saw its grill work quite plainly in the Abbey stream that led out to the Thames, and Nuneham Woods. My aunt's house was hidden from the bridge, but I could see the whole green world that was shot through with sunlight. The moors reflected gold, and the valleys were like enormous cups filled with metal.

And I saw the clustered gray towers of Oxford rising from stream and river, richly heightened by sunlight, all together by hills and woods and meadows, singular and austere, like Camelot.

And this was my last sight of England, once aboard at Liverpool. At daybreak the blue mist began to filter over Liverpool, and the river was as still as a fresh-water lake. Except for a few gulls, nothing was abroad to disturb the quietude of the place. The tall spires of the Liver building broke through the veil of mist as the last reluctant star passed out of the sky. A boat glided toward us in the shrouded water, and a misty figure swathed in light olivine came aboard. The vessel made three shrill distinct whistles, and then sailed out of the calm harbor.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

IN ALL the European controversies there occurs, like a leit-motiv, the word "security."

The Search for Security

General Spears, a young member of the British Parliament, who as a soldier gained the esteem of the French during the war. Although it would be exaggeration to declare that the French people are ready to accept the arrangement he proposes, it is certain that it is meeting with considerable support, and such newspapers as *Le Petit Parisien*, *Le Petit Journal*, *L'Echo National*, *L'Europe Nouvelle* and others are discussing it seriously. Some of them make reservations more or less grave, but on the whole a favorable view is taken.

What is the Spears plan? It will be remembered that under the Treaty the left bank of the Rhine, now occupied by the Allies, and a strip of territory on the right bank are to be permanently demilitarized. Germany is forbidden to raise an army in these districts, to construct fortifications, to maneuver, or to do anything which might facilitate a military mobilization. The reason for these provisions is obvious. The French regard the Rhine as their natural frontier. Although the territory on the left bank, which is contiguous to French territory is German, it would undoubtedly remove French anxiety were it impossible for Germany to make preparations, so near to France.

So far, so good. There is, however, no machinery by which the Germans can be compelled to obey these regulations. The temptation for the French to remain in Rhineland is very great, since they believe that when they quit this territory the Germans will be set free for any adventure and may again fall upon unfortunate France. The treaty, broadly speaking, limits the French occupation to a period which will end in 1935. There are, however, somewhat ambiguous phrases, which are being interpreted by the French as giving them the right to stay as long as they please. The longer they stay, however, the more they will arouse the spirit of revenge.

What, then, is to be done? General Spears, in his simple and excellent plan, proposes that the League of Nations should be accepted both by the French and the Germans as a supervising body which will guarantee the demilitarization of the Rhineland. There is no need to wait until 1935. It will be foolish for France to do so, since if no measures are taken before the French withdrawal, it is unlikely that Germany will accept outside control afterward.

The French, however, are not convinced that the League or other international control will be effective. They point out that the League has no army and cannot prevent Germany from breaking faith. It is true that the League has no army, but in 1919 M. Léon Bourgeois demanded on many occasions that the League should be provided with a sort of international gendarmerie. This request is now renewed by General Spears. He points out that this does not necessarily mean large fighting forces. On the contrary, a sort of international police would be constituted. It is unthinkable that, if the flags of many nations were engaged, if representatives of all the signatory powers were authorized to survey the Rhineland, Germany would be so foolish as to attack this little body of troops. Germany would certainly think twice before defying the whole authority of civilization.

But if the worst is assumed, if Germany should proceed to make preparations for attack, it is obvious that this little advance guard of civilization would be in a position to flash out a warning immediately. It may be asked whether Germany would be willing for the League to control the demilitarization of the Rhineland in this manner. There is no reason why Germany should refuse. The international representatives would observe quietly, without any kind of provocation, without arousing German indignation. There would be a great difference between such a force willingly accepted and a French army quartered on the Germans, imposed upon them, dominating them, challenging them, harassing them.

Such is the scheme which there is reason to believe is gaining many adherents both in France and Germany. If it can be realized, fear will be banished, security will be attained and peace will be substituted for the present embryonic state of war.

WHAT the housewives of the United States are attempting to do in their effort to compel a reduction in the price of sugar, municipalities, large investors and private individuals have undertaken, of necessity, in their determination to check the advancing costs of building.

A Building Trade Boomerang

A day or two ago it was announced that in New York City alone projects representing an initial outlay of some \$50,000,000 in building had been abandoned temporarily because of the high wages demanded by workmen and the increasing cost of materials. In Boston and other cities of the eastern sections of the United States, as well as elsewhere throughout the country where like conditions prevail, there seems to have been organized, almost spontaneously, an effective buyers' strike. It is a silent, but none the less emphatic, protest against the continued and seemingly unwarranted inflation of living costs which ordinary means have been unable to check.

There is not, however, any apparent desire to deny, either to the artisans and day laborers engaged in the building trades, or to the manufacturers of or dealers in building materials, that fair return to which they are

entitled. But those who seek investments in the finished products into which this labor and material enter have discovered, seemingly, that what may be called the saturation point has been reached. The public, which must be looked to to absorb the cost, ultimately, can no longer be depended upon to meet the excessive demands. There is a point beyond which it is unsafe to venture, and that point, in the conduct of legitimate business, seems to have been reached.

Now if the results of this buyers' strike, so called, are what they are intended to be, the effect will be instant and discommoding, if not actually disastrous. Those affiliated with the organized building trades and those engaged, either as manufacturers or dealers, in supplying the materials used in building, will not yield until they are compelled to do so by drastic means. The indications now are that there will be a season of unemployment in the trades, despite the fact that much building will be carried on, and also despite the declared shortage of trained workers.

Projected plans indicate, probably correctly, the demand for additional housing and business space. In most of the larger cities the new and better apartment houses seem to be occupied by those who have found it possible to leave behind them the less attractive quarters in older and sometimes dilapidated sections. Factories, warehouses, and garages are invading former residential sections. The movement is in the right direction, and it should be encouraged rather than discouraged. The interruption of the plan should be regarded as an overture to be frowned upon by those having at heart the best interests of the communities affected.

JAPAN'S political autocracy has found itself, within the past few weeks, with a peasants' revolt on its hands.

Japan's "New Commoners"

And the discovery is not pleasant. For the "new commoners," as they are called, are organized, they are well led, and, moreover, there are 3,000,000 members in the organization. Consequently, their voice is heard in the land. It is among the Eta, the outcasts of Japan, that this revolt has arisen. A folk whose origin is lost in the maze of early Japanese mythology, the Eta were looked upon, in former times, as unclean. They worked in hides and leather; they lived apart in a district of their own; no one was allowed to marry into the class; though some were wealthy, all of them were shunned and abhorred. With the fall of the Tokugawa Shogunate, about the middle of the last century, they were emancipated and granted complete citizenship by statute. Actually, they remained quite as much outcast as before, living still in practical isolation.

Now, however, they have come forth, several million strong, with a bill of rights and a determination to win a place by logic or by force in the national sun. Real grievances exist, according to an editorial in *The Far East*, an English publication in Tokyo. Many have won riches, but practically none has won position. There is not an Eta officer in either the army or navy, because, as explained by an official of the Foreign Office in a most matter-of-fact tone, "the men would not take orders from an Eta." There has been but one member of the House of Representatives, from Osaka, from an Eta family, and one professor on the staff of the Kyoto Imperial University is said to have been of Eta origin. But, out of the millions who are members of the class, these are the only ones who have attained distinction, since their emancipation, over fifty years ago.

Having shared to some extent in the educational advantages of modern Japan, the Eta have become class conscious. They have organized a league called *Suiheisha*, literally, "Levelling up Association," and at a meeting recently in Tokyo delegates representing the 3,000,000 membership passed the following resolution:

We hereby resolve that: We aspire to the highest pitch of human perfection; we accuse by way of "direct action" anyone who offers us an insult as an Eta; we look forward to the improvement of our community by appropriate measures which we shall urge the Government to adopt.

At the same time protests were drafted against the sufferings of Eta recruits at the hands of "comrades" in both branches of the service. After an extended recital of the wrongs to which the class, as a whole, has been subjected, the convention, in a final resolution, stated that "we are resolved, therefore, to fight this social inequality and injustice."

And to demonstrate their determination, delegates were promptly dispatched to various government officials with demands upon them, all of which, it is to be noted, received immediate and favorable consideration. Whatever the immediate results may be, it is fairly evident that a new force has been suddenly projected into the political life of Japan which, for good or ill, will have to be reckoned with.

WHEN it is realized that, with the resources at the command of the local Travelers' Aid societies during 1922 in America, more than 2,000,000 individuals—men, women, and children—were given needful assistance by them, it is little wonder that the demand has made itself felt for enlarged opportunities and more complete facilities for this useful institution.

It is, indeed, for this very reason that a special three days' reorganization meeting of the National Association of the Travelers' Aid societies is opening in Washington, D. C., today, and it is hoped that some decision will be reached which will result in increasing the scope and efficiency of the work it is doing.

That there is great need for a strong Travelers' Aid service at every terminal—either station or steamship pier—where the unsophisticated travelers are likely to find themselves stranded and hence exposed as a possible prey to those unscrupulous persons who make it their business to take advantage of ignorance, hardly has to be explained.

The Work of the Travelers' Aid

There are at present about 100 cities organized and the society is rapidly extending its work to reach every city of 10,000 inhabitants or more. Unquestionably, therefore, there is great need for trained workers, able to meet strangers understandingly and tactfully to offer them a helping hand.

One of the recommendations which the joint committee on reorganization is to present to the meeting is that the Travelers' Aid organizations shall be strictly non-sectarian. This, without doubt, is an important consideration, for in such service as is rendered by them, the more nearly the ideal of universal brotherhood is recognized, the better are likely to be the results attained. On the other hand, it must always be remembered that the larger such organizations become in their scope of activity, the greater the care that should be taken to see to it that no abuses are permitted to enter, and that the main objective is not for a moment forgotten.

THE opening of the Freer Gallery brought many interesting and interested people to Washington from all over the country, for few recent public events of this nature have been of more importance.

An Example to Collectors

It is possible to criticize Freer and his gift in detail. It may be thought he was mistaken at times, but no one could think him anything but generous. Objection may be made to his methods of selection and exhibition, but not to his enthusiasm as collector, nor his patriotism in presenting his collections to his country. His gift was munificent, and, as his name will go down with it to future generations, he cannot be forgotten.

Another type of collector believes that the true benevolence is, not to give, but to sell and distribute his collections, and so let other men have the fun he had in getting them together—the fun of the preparation, the chase and the capture. The present tendency is to speak of Freer as a sort of saint or martyr, exposing himself, even to physical danger, for the sake of a pot or a painting, but after all that was part of his fun. A worse danger would be to expose the rare things secured at such cost to the change of destruction or disappearance, or one's own name to the risk of losing the glory of association with them. Selfishness no doubt is in the collector's joy of giving, but it is a selfishness few who gain by it will find fault with. And when the gift is to a public institution, the benevolence, if of another order, extends to a far larger number of people. The Freer Gallery may be Freer's reward, but he deserves his fame in return for the pleasure he has bestowed upon his fellow citizens who choose to share it now and in the future.

All his fellow citizens are his heirs, because Freer made his gift not to his town of Detroit, not to his State of Michigan, but to the United States. Washington, which should lead, has lagged far behind in matters of art. It has the Corcoran Gallery, but Corcoran collected in less enlightened days than Freer. Some gifts have been made to the National Gallery, but had the Evans Collection been well sifted, the loss would have been small. The Lane pictures and the group recently presented by Mr. Johnson are at least a beginning. The McFadden British portraits and landscapes are but a loan, and will be removed when, or if, Philadelphia builds its promised new gallery. This is but a poor showing for the capital of a great country, throughout which are many towns that can put Washington to the blush. Charles Lang Freer, however, has done away in magnificent fashion with the old reproach of Washington's backwardness. It needs only a few more millionaire collectors to follow his example, and Washington as an art center may rival the capitals of Europe.

Editorial Notes

DOUBTLESS as part of the observance in England of the tercentenary of the appearance of the first folio of Shakespeare, an unusually interesting adventure in the presentation of three performances of "The Merchant of Venice" has recently been carried through to a successful conclusion by a local company in the little village of Charnminster, Dorsetshire. This undertaking was conducted under the auspices of the Charnminster Women's Institute, and there were no male actors in the cast of nearly forty persons. The audiences are reported to have been as appreciative as the lesson of the "Old Vic" would lead one to expect, and the production, as a whole, is said to have been astonishingly good. Possibly other communities will follow this lead. Certainly no harm can come from such endeavors, even if in some instances the finished product should be a trifle crude.

WITH the recent opening of the revived "Florals," or flower show, at Ghent, by the King and Queen of Belgium, was consummated another definite step in the progress of the reconstruction of that country. Four years of hard work has been necessary to repair the damage done by the war to Ghent horticulture. Many hot-houses were almost irreparably damaged, and the shortage of fuel made it out of the question to warm those which escaped destruction, so that very few plants survived. Incidentally, the first of these exhibitions was held in 1815, with some fifty varieties of flowers. In this last display there were almost innumerable examples, a regular sea of azaleas being spread before the vision on entering the great hall.

TO OFFSET some of the hue and cry raised by the saloon interests in Massachusetts, it will do no harm to call attention to the fact that there are only six breweries doing business in that State at the present time, as against thirty-four before the advent of prohibition. Incidentally, the reduction in the whole of New England is equally significant, being from sixty-one to fourteen, while in Rhode Island, despite all the stories circulated that it is the wettest of all the New England states, there is only one brewery being operated.

America on the Sea

By RAOUL MARTINO

Steamer President Garfield, North Atlantic.

THIS ship was built for hospital service in the war. It is now one of seven one-class passenger steamships operated by the United States Shipping Board between the States and Europe. The minimum fare is \$120. The boat is clean, the table is excellent, the rooms are commodious and well ventilated, the officers are unusually courteous and give one a sense of security. For an American who desires to cross the Atlantic under his own flag comfortably and economically, these are the ships.

The summer rush has not yet begun but, even so, most of the cabins are occupied. The Versailles Treaty was not passed by the United States Senate, but for all that the United States lives in intimate association with the European continent. One feels that the great numbers of travelers voyaging continuously to and fro between the two civilizations are forging enduring chains of co-operation—those of intelligent understandings.

Ignorance is the chief enemy of peace. When a Frenchman or a Russian or an Italian knows an American, it is easier for him to like him and vice versa. One is glad to hear that Senator Johnson, of California, is now in Europe. We hope he will stay long enough really to know Europe. After that, he should continue his journey to Japan and become acquainted with the Japanese in their home towns.

Too bad all the members of the American Senate cannot spend their summer vacations visiting France, England, Germany, the Balkans and Russia. It would be well worth while to raise an international loan to defray their expenses. The world is a unit, all men are brothers. Only ignorance says "no."

American ideas do not stop at Boston, New York, San Francisco or Seattle. There is a Filipino on board who has studied in New York University. He shipped his Ford tractor via the Pacific. He is returning home by way of Europe and will connect up again with his tractor on his island farm in the Far East. A French girl has been going to school for two years and a half in Germantown, and is taking back to her Normandy a half-dozen pairs of American shoes. An Englishman and his wife have been visiting their two boys in Chicago. He has his notes prepared for a lecture on "Our American Sons." Millions of suffering humans along the shores of the Mediterranean, Black, Caspian and Baltic seas still cherish doggedly the "Fourteen Points" and dream.

The nation is the world on an ocean steamship. A former naval officer says that, next to Philadelphia, he would prefer to live in Shanghai, and he tells us why. The Sicilian barber is saving up his money to retire to a home in the Grecian, Norman, Arabic, Spanish, Italian city—Palermo. The missionary discusses Ghandi.

We discover that the lady in black is from South Africa. We had known that there was such a place. We had heard of Cecil Rhodes, Kruger, the Boer War, General Smuts, diamond mines and Kaffirs. But she says the most pressing need in South Africa is irrigation. Five dollars worth of land, once it is irrigated, jumps to the valuation of \$1000.

The women of South Africa are organized for social and political betterment. They have their club in every considerable center. They will soon have the national suffrage. Already they vote in municipal elections.

Nationalist and Unionist are the political divisions. The former stands for an independent republic, the latter for continued membership in the British Empire. The old Dutch families constitute the Irreconcilables. If Rhodesia joins South Africa, the Unionist group will be decidedly strengthened.

Speaking of Rhodesia brought to mind Cecil Rhodes, and immediately our South Africa lady was off on an historic resumé of the beneficent achievements of this extraordinary man. "And the most wonderful thing he did was to establish those Oxford scholarships," said she. "Boys coming from all over the world, living in the same halls, studying together the world's history, its current issues, going home with a world vision to be the leaders among their own people for an enlightened, progressive internationalism!"

It might prove an encouraging experiment for us Americans to elect one of these boys President some day soon. At the least, we might take a chance with one of them for Secretary of State!

The note most often sounded by these ocean travelers is that of co-operation. It is significant. It shows the way the wind is blowing. There is sympathy for France, but more pronounced is the grievous disappointment with present-hour France. The wireless message that brought news of a gathering in Paris of Labor representatives from Germany, Italy, France and England was cheered to the echo.

Increasing numbers of people are thinking of the League of Nations and its possibilities, regarding with disgust arbitrariness by the sword; scrutinizing the motives of militant nationalism, studying to discover helpful points of inter-racial contact, convinced that the world can be and must be a practical working brotherhood or perish. Many of the old political, military and industrial leaders are still in the saddle, but they ride either through empty streets or, at the most, silent crowds.

There is much to distract and distress the world voyager, there is more to hearten him. Faith, Hope, Love, the greatest of these—Love.

A great, new idea is gripping millions of men and women in the Occident and in the Orient. It bids fair to turn the swords into plowshares, even in Germany and France, Russia and Japan. It is a big task. But, then, the idea is big.

Why a World-Famous Hymn Was Written

WHILE his manuscript works on history are preserved in the cathedrals of York and Exeter, and many other well-known hymns have been composed by him, yet in the memories of millions throughout the world the greatest fame of the Rev. S. Baring-Gould rests in the fact that he is the author of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." And this is how that hymn came to be written:

About the year 1865, he organized a number of school feasts for the children attending his mission at Horbury Bridge, an English mill and mining town. Owing to the distance from the church to the scene of festivities, however, an early start had to be made, and the children sometimes seemed to get rather fatigued with the long uphill march. They used to walk in procession, with banners waving, colors flying, etc., and Mr. Baring-Gould, seeing how much some song with a swing to it would help to make the trip less tiring, on one occasion in the space of about ten minutes composed the words which have since become so famous. Mr. Baring-Gould has accomplished much in his life, but that hastily composed hymn has assured him a fame which will live for many years.